Bombay Gazette.
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,977.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910				
13th March.	† EGYPT	7912	......	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	† MALWA	10883
23rd "	* ARCADIA	7000	......	...
26th "	INDIA	791	......	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10512	......	...
9th "	ARABIA	7903	......	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	MANTUA	10885	......	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
21st "	EGYPT	7912	......	...
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
4th June.	INDIA	7911	......	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
18th "	HIMALAYA	6898	......	...
25th "	DEVANHA	8092	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	......	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
16th "	ARABIA	7903	......	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA.	10512
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...

† These Steamers will call at Brindisi.
* Intermediate Steamer.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. O. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

Calcutta : GRINDLAY & Co,
London : GRINDLAY & Co.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fares.—Rs. 400 to Rs. 43 according to position of Cabin.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Ronchi	15th Mar. 1910
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Apr. 1910
D. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Ronchi	15th May 1910

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Family Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1910.
CAPRI	4,000	F. Dial	17th Apr. 1910.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1910.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

No. 59 Hornby Road.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 10th Mar.	9 a. m.	C Mandvi.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 11th Mar.	6 a. m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 14th Mar.	11 a. m.	P.D. & C.M.*

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie,

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 10th March, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on Monday, 14th March calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, sailing on or about the 12th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

8th March, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels,	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	17th Mar. 1910
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	14th Apr. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May "
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June "
SALAZIE	4,147	......	7th July "
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	4th August "
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Martin	25th Mar. 1910.
SALAZIE	4,147	x	22nd April 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	Month.	Port.
Tredegar Hall......due 12th	March	Philadelphia
Spanish Prince ...due	April	New York and Philadelphia.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
MASSILIA	5031	J. Thomson	15th March 1910
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	26th " "
CIRCASSIA	6718	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	13th April "
SCINDIA	5103	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
CASTALIA	6383	J. Hamilton	8th May "
ELYSIA	6388	A. Haig	22nd " "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	658
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, delivery.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund......£1,575,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders......£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg
Bombay
Karachi
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping (Perak)
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Klang (F. M. States.)
Kwala Lumpor (Do.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manilla
Cebu (Philippines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,

J. GREIG,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ... ...Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ... ...Gold $3,605,119·45

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Hongkong.
Canton.
Manila.
Hankow.
Cebu.
Shanghai.
Yokohama.
Colon.
Kobe.
Empire.
San Francisco
City of Mexico.
Washington.
Panama.
Singapore.
Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)......Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)......Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

Capital Fcs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)

Capital (fully paid up) ...£ 8,000,000
Surplus......£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

L. COMBE,
Manager.

THE "POLKEY"

PATENT PARAFFIN MOTOR HEAD LIGHTS.
SPECIALLY MADE FOR INDIA.

Reasons Why You Should Have "The Polkey" Head Lights :

1. It burns paraffin which is obtainable everywhere.
2. It is a pleasant and most effective light for a Motor Car.
3. It is strong enough for any ordinary purpose.
4. It gives a more diffused light than the ordinary acetylene lamp.
5. It is lit immediately without any waiting.
6. It does not swell.
7. On a dark night the driver can easily peck out a telegraph post at sixty yards, seeing it quite plainly.
8. Two spare chimnies ready for use stored in each lamp in asbestos lined tubes; no risk of breakage.
9. Glass chimnies guaranteed perfectly fire-proof.
10. The only form of head lamp not objected to by the police regulations.

THE "POLKEY"

Patent Paraffin Motor Head Lights, 527 Candle Power, Specially made for India.

No. 1 SERIES.		
Nickel plated on brass with side fittings ... Each	£ 8	0
Brass polished ... "	" 7	0
Double Fork brackets for shutting, on each ...	" 0	15
No. 2 SERIES.		
Nickel plated on brass, each	£ 7	0
Brass polished ... "	" 6	0
Double Fork brackets for shutting, on each ...	" 0	15

THE "POLKEY"

Side Lights for Motor Cars. Good light givers, burning paraffin and suitable for any size cars.

No. 1 SERIES.—Carrying chimnies.—		
Nickel Plated, per pair ...	£ 4	16
Brass Polished " ...	" 4	0
No. 2 SERIES.—No chimnies—		
Nichel Plated, per pair ...	£ 4	10
Brass Polished " ...	" 3	10

Above Lamps may be had at English Prices, less 10 per cent. for Cash. Calculation.—12 Ans. to the shilling or Rs. 15 as the Pound Sterling.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for the designs and decorating Government House 1890, also the High Commissioner H. E. Viscount Milner 1903, S. Africa.

WM. CHS. SMITH,
FROM LONDON.

PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR.
Importer of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.

ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE : 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL," is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

EASTER 1910.

EASTER ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS filled with Sweets, SATIN EGGS, PICTORIAL EGGS, Coloured WOOD EGGS, MOON EGGS, MUSICAL EGGS, EGGS filled with CHOCOLATES, EGGS for presentation, Novelties in EASTER EGGS, Empty Eggs, Eggs in boxes. Prices from As. 2 to Rs. 5 Each.

SPECIALLY DECORATED EGGS TO ORDER, Rs. 2 per lb.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CHOCOLATE SPECIALISTS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams "MONGIBROS," Bombay.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD.

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No. 838.
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

WE beg to notify that from this date our ADDRESS will be

NO. 3, WALLACE STREET,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.
THE DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LTD.
THE COUPE CO., LTD.

18th February, 1910.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.
Hyderaulic Rivetting, Steam hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for it any part of India.
We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to unable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards
Bellasis Road, Byculla, **BOMBAY.**

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

'Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &c.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150°	FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE	FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE	FOR LIGHTING SHOPS
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE	FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL	HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS
LIQUID FUEL	FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES
"PESTERINE"	FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at he Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LD., BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

THE SOCIETY has been obliged to REVISE the PRICES of all Goods on which the new Indian Tariff bill has levied increased import dues.

A Special List containing particulars of the amended Prices is in course of preparation.

GRAPHIEL'S SELECTIONS.

SPECIAL REDUCTION.

Last 4 Days

Rs. 30 the card for the benefit of those who hitherto have found the rates too high. Refund of Rs. 20 if three winners at least do not come off.

Selections from 10 a. m. to 12 Noon.

Office :—Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw's Buildings, 2nd Floor, adjoining Messrs. Queen and Saxby.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON MONDAY, March 7th, the TIMINGS of MAIL and PASSENGER TRAINS on the Main Line and Branches were REVISED.

The DOWN MAIL will LEAVE COLABA, at 21-0 instead of at 21-30 and the DOWN PASSENGER TRAIN will LEAVE COLABA at 22-0 instead of at 22-30.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of March, 1910, at 10-30 A.M. (Standard Time), to transact the business intimated to the Shareholders by Circular.

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & Co.,
Agents,
The Century Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Bella Vista Offices, Cumballa Hill,
Bombay, 3rd March, 1910.

NOTICE OF ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, on THURSDAY, the 17th March 1910, at 10-45 a.m. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1909.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. B. Hick as an additional Director.
4. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from office but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & Co.,
Agents,
The Century Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th to 17th March, 1910, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 17th February, 1910.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of STEEL WORK for Roof of Boiler Shop of the New Locomotive Shops, Lahore, will shortly be called for by the Undersigned.

Those desirous of tendering should send in their names to the Undersigned at an early date.

Earnest money to the extent of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) must be deposited before Tender forms are handed over to applicants.

J. SUTHERLAND,
Engineer-in-Chief,
N.-W. Railway.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF FRANCIS WILLIAM LOWTHER, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed FRANCIS WILLIAM LOWTHER, deceased, a Captain in the Royal Navy, late of Lowther and Co., Government Dockyard Contractors, who died at 13 Upper Brook Street, Grosvenor Square in the County of Middlesex, England, on or about the 30th day of March, 1908, and Letters of Administration (with the Will annexed) of whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 18th day of February, 1910, to Robert William Layard Dunlop are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at the Office of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., his Attorneys, within one Calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claim of which he shall then have notice.—Dated this 19th day of February, 1910.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & CO.,
Administrator's Attorneys,
21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS
STEEL BEAMS
STEEL ANGLES
STEEL TEES
CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

LOCATION, GOWALIA TANK ROAD,
BEHIND FIRE BRIGADE STATION,
At the End of Kennedy Bridge,

The first turning to the left and Look for the 4 Big Lamps 4.

Special Extra Souvenir Matinee.
Special Extra Souvenir Matinee.
TO-DAY at 4 Sharp (S. Time.)

When a Handsome Gold, also one enamelled and a Silver Watch, will be given away amongst the children visiting the Circus on those occasions.

LAST } 4 { NIGHTS!
LAST } 4 { NIGHTS!!

OF THIS GREAT SHOW IN BOMBAY.
SELECTED PROGRAMME OF CIRCUS NOVELTIES.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 9TH
By request will be repeated.
THE AMATEUR CONTEST ON THE REVOLVING TABLE

When Amateurs will be at liberty to try their skill standing on the table aided by our mechanic, which absolutely assures perfect safety to the Competitors. A handsome trophy will be presented to the winner.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9TH
AND
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, MARCH 10th.
SOUVENIR NIGHTS.

When a Handsome Gold and Silver Watch will be given away amongst the audience visiting the Circus on those occasions.

ALL RECEIVE ONE CHANCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 10th.

Grand Complimentary Benefit will be given in aid of

THE PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL

on which occasion Madame HARMSTON-LOVE will give half the gross receipts to the above Institution.

The benefit will be under the distinguished Patronage and Presence of

SETT BOMONJEE DINSHAW PETIT.

N.B.—Box Plan can be seen, and all seats booked at the Circus Tent from Tuesday morning from 10 a.m.

Booking at SOUNDY & Co.

Late Trams will run from Grant Road Terminus after all Performances.

N.B.—Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half-price to the Re. One and Rs. Two Seats.

Special space reserved for zenana ladies. Seats can be reserved at the Circus Tent daily.

Madame HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
Col. BOB LOVE, Manager.
R. ALTON, Agent.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

SATURDAY'S SUCCESSES.

LA GRANDE BRETECHE.

A unique series of pictures showing one of Balzac's Greatest Stories.

FOOLSHEAD RECEIVES.

The Popular Excelsior Comedian is seen at his best in this picture "at home," and many other films.

ALSO

Nightly after the 10 to 11 P.M. Show

FRANK DERAIZ

In his wonderful Muscular poses.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

LOOK OUT
OUR PRIZE SHOWS.
Will Commence Shortly.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES,
TOWN HALL,

OPENS DAILY (including Sundays from 8-30 A.M. to 8 P.M. (S. T.), from 2nd to 14th March, 1910.
ENTRANCE FEE ANNAS FOUR.

NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH

At the Novelty Cinematograph

BEST SHOW

of Living Pictures in the East.

BRIGHTER AND BIGGER.

Come and see what the Paris Floods are like! A Day in Venice, Hands of the Wizard, Laughter Raising Comics—"The Weight Reducing Institution," Surprises of Aviation, &c., &c.

THE BEST PROGRAMME OF THE WEEK

Is at the "Novelty."—Note the Name "Novelty."

TIMES AND PRICES AS USUAL.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS :—If your Car is not giving you the desired satisfaction, please send it to the UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING, Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Complete set of Photography for sale, comprising latest ½ size Brass-bound Camera with Dalmyer's Iris Lens, 3 Dark Slides, Back Ground, Dark Room, Printing frames, Dishes, Focussing Glass, &c. In fact quite a complete set with chemicals and plates. Apply to No. 100, care of this Paper.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3⅞d. to 1s. 4 ⅜d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply No. 404, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

DHANBAID IRON WORKS AGENCY,

2, DALAL STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
BRASS - - - -
AND - - - - -
IRON CASTINGS -
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
EXECUTED AT LOWEST RATES.

Orders from Mills, Factories, and Building Contractors, have our careful attention with prompt despatch of goods.

Designs and estimates furnished on application.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE.

AUCTION SALE of English Furniture, suitable for Drawing Room, Varanda and Fern House Decoration by Oetzmann and other well known London Manufacturers.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th Inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, by order of the concerned at the Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Paper Currency Office, the following English furniture, ex S.S. Egypt, Mantua and Calna,—solid Mahogany and birchwood Sheraton inlaid, Everet brownwood furniture, such as drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, lined Genoa velvet, pattern cabinets, Chippendale, cabinets, book case, with pegeon hole, over mantles, bedroom suit of ain ir is, dressing and washhand tables, revolving office chairs, mahoganyed green and white palm stands with brass bowls and chairs, revolving writing table with book-case, China vases, sets of gold painted (copies of old master), marble clocks with bronze figures, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N. B.—The above furniture is London-made.

SALE TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 10th MARCH, AT 11 A.M.

SALE of machinery, tools, gold embroidered caps, etc., of an embroidery shop.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver, in Suit No. 148 of 19 (Kalimbibi vs. Musabhai) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Kalkadevi, in the old shop of late Mr. Daoodbhai Jaruvala, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 a.m., the following consisting of different kinds of embroidery machines, gold embroidered caps, jackets, trousers, borders, laces, velvet, etc., also glass-door cup-boards, show cases, tables, chairs, etc.

The goods are on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods removed next day.

BONA FIDE SALE.

ON FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hornby Road, Fort, next to Messrs. Soundy and Co. (where the furniture is removed for sale) by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. DAYABHAI CHOTALAL VAKIL, the mortgagor, under an indenture of mortgage, dated 9th of October, 1909, the very valuable and elegant teakwood and blackwood French polished drawingroom, bedroom, and officeroom furniture, made by order, by Ahmed Devji Bros., consisting of drawingroom suit of sofas and chairs, lined rich plush marbled and tiled top round and side tables and teapoys, elegant large size side and corner cabinets and chiffoniers, easy and light chairs, bric-brac sofas with pieceglasses, latest designed teak bedstead with cotton mattresses, single and double mirror door almyrahs, clothes presses, bedroom sofas, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, wardrobes, rolled top office table, very rich silk tapestry, large sized door curtains, large size mirror and panelled partition screws, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of a Two Storeyed House, with a Stable, situate at Rastia's Peth, in Poona.

Under instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay, as the Administrator of the estate of the late Ganpatrao Shrikrishna, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 13th day of March, 1910, at 4-30 p.m. the following valuable landed property on the premises, at Poona.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of land with a two-storied house built on it and a piece of land close to the former whereon the stable is situated and a rear house of three compartments with two rooms at the top bearing Municipal house Nos. 235-236 and Collector of Land Revenue Nos. 234 and 245, respectively situate at Rastia's Peth in Poona, admeasuring 58 feet long and 18 feet broad and bounded on the east by the house of Savakram Ballaji Pande, on the West by the house of Vithul Joshi, on the South by Balavli lane and on the North by the Public Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned Auctioneers at their office in Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES OF WOOLLEN AND COTTON BLANKETS.

Under instructions from Messrs. R. D. Sethna, and Hunsraj Waghji, the Receivers in Suit No. 797 of 1909 (Devji Wagbji and another vs. Hunsraj Wagji and others), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, in Fort, on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., 12 bales woollen and cotton blankets of different sizes and colours.

For particulars apply to Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, at their office, in Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of valuable immoveable property, situate at Portuguese Church Road at Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Pascoal Salvador Nunes, the Mortgagor, and in pursuance of the power contained in and by virtue of an Indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 8th day of September, 1908, and further charge of the 25th day of January 1909, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY the 16th day of March, 1910, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Mahim Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Portuguese Church Road at Dadar, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Municipality under "G" Ward No. 3240 and Street No. 701 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2, New No. 3443, Old Survey No 373 and New Survey No 1-1453 and containing by admeasurement 833 3-4 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Keshav Waman, on the West by a portion belonging to Joseph Manuel De Monte, on the North by the said Portuguese Church Road and on the South by the property of Mr. Rowjee Ramchandra Jowli, together with common right of using well-water, etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned Auctioneers or to Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Diwan, the Mortgagee's Solicitors, at their Office, Medow Street, Fort.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th March, 1910.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. Dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for exhaustion, sleeplessness, and all distressing consequences of dissipation, worry, overwork, early error, excess, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to those suffering from enervating influences of long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 per packet. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word "THERAPION" as it appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred bicycle, wheel mail couch, in very good order.
1 4 cyclinder, 22 H. P., 6 seated, beloize car, complete, in working order.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed property a Kambekar Street.

On Saturday the 19th instant, at 4-30 p.m (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, the undermentioned immoveable property at the premises, under instructions of the mortgagee and at the risk of Bachoo Haji Jacob, Jooma Hoosein Haji Jacob and Aboobaker Bachoo, the mortgagors.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All those three pieces or parcels of fuzendari land formed into one containing by admeasurement 258 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under B Ward No. 2602, and Street Nos 241, 245 and all which premises are situate at and on the eastern side of Kambekar Street at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Kambeker street, on the north by the property of Abdul Karim Chaco, and on the south by the property of Jusab Rehman, form part of New Survey No. 2994.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and abstract of title apply to Messrs. Mathubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys, at their Office, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co

Bombay, 9th March, 1910.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED TEELSEED AND RAPESEED AND GUNNY BAGS.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 10th instant, at 11-30 a.m. (Standard Time), in Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s godowns, Raichur Street, Wadi Bunder, on account of the underwriters the following goods salved from the late fire, about 1,000 bags, teelseed; damaged by and water, about 400 bags rapeseed; damages by fire and water a lot of burnt gunny bags.

AUCTION SALE of valuable rich carpets and electric fittings, etc., surplus from the construction of, the Royal Saloons.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Co., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 10th March, 1910, at 3 p. m. (S. T.).

Valuable rich carpets, worsted buttons, silk cord, mirrors of sizes, window blinds and tiles.

Electrical materials, such as beer-heater, coffee urn, cooking range (with large stove) with switch board, copper pans, frying pans, plate warmer and grill, curling tongs heater, jug, litrepan pearl-shade, pipe-lighter, samondas, silk shades, large electric stove hand with stove low feet, glowing, warm water reservoir, warming pan, &c.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 11th March, 1910, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The materials for removal of the following building—Building Street No. 28-34, case No. 72, 1st Nowroji Hill Road.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED Property situated at Sion, near Mr. Virjiwandass Madhowdass Sanitorium.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 13th March, 1910, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the undermentioned landed property by order of the mortgagee and by consent of the mortgagor Mr. Domnick Francis Pereira under the power of sale vested in the indentures of mortgage, dated 24th Day of February, 1898, and the 23rd day of July, 1901, and the further charge, dated the 14th day of February, 1905.

All that piece or parcel of Government Tocca land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate at Sion in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1848 square yards or thereabouts, and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2-4 and New No. 15443 and 15671 and by the Municipality under Ward F No. 8784 and Street No. 2351 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East and West by the property of Anna Maria Pereira and others, on or towards the South partly by the property of Anna Maria Pereira and others and partly by the property of Vurjiwandass Madhowdass, and on or towards the North by private passage which said property is in the possession of the said Domnick Francis Pereira.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th March, 1910.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-THREE LAKHS

THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.

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WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

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PILSENER BEER,
The best Refresher in India.
Insist upon having the original Brand.
Refuse Substitutes.
To be had of all WINE DEALERS.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq., (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,, 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien
Changchang
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien Mukden
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun Port Arthur
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS :—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN
LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore
Tuticorin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy
Newera-Eliya.
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Entebbe

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141,
BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

2 or 3 competent MACHINE PRINTERS and HAND-PRESSMEN.

Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER, the "Bombay Gazette, Ld."

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
63 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	,, 13 12	,, 11 0
Quarterly	,, 7 8	,, 6 0
Monthly	,, 2 8	,, 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	,, 20 0	,, 16 0
Quarterly	,, 10 10	,, 8 8
Monthly	,, 3 12	,, 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion	,, 3-8	do.
Third Insertion	,, 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	,, 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	,, 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	,, 6 0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	,, 7	,, 8
Quarterly	,, 4	,, 5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, March 7.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ...	... 81 1-2 —3-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	...25·19 1/2+0-1-2
Rentes 3 per cent. ...	... 99 1-4
Berlin Cheques on London	... 20·45 unchgd
Bar Silver Spot.... ...	... 23 7/16+1/16
Do. 2 months hence. ...	... 23 1/2+1-8
Closing Tone of Silver—Chinese enquiry.	
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. ...	... 63 1/16+1-16
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate).	... 1-3-15
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 10th February.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £200,000.	
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ...	... 96—3/16
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight...	2 3/4+1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3+1/4
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	3 unchgd.
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	3 3-8—1-4
Bar Gold (per oz.) ...	... 77·9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ...	... 1 3-8—1/8
Do. of day market loans ...	... 1 3-4 unchgd

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Transfers on Bombay	Rs 1,100,000	at 1-4-2 1-2
Transfers on Calcutta	„ 300,000	at 1-4-2 1-2
Transfers on Madras	„ 250,000	at 1-4-2 1-2

MANCHESTER, March 7.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	8,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	1,000
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	676
Do. Day's Imports...	3,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot... ...	Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Easier.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Steady.
Tone of Manchester Market.... ...	Steady.
Mid-Americans	7·84—11
Egyptian F. G. F.	16 unchgd

Cotton Delivery	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
Mid Uplands	7·61	7·58	7·54	7·49	7·43
G. O. C.	—16	—15	—15	—14	—14
	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	J.-F.
Liverpool	7·15	6·73	6·53	6·44	6·41
	—13	—12	—11	—11	—11

Sales increased yesterday by 2,000 bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 7.

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ...	12,000
Do. Last year	25,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	......
Do. Exports to Continent ...	27,000

Futures at New York .... May 14·42—7	Declined early owing to unfavourable cables and advanced later partially on covering.
Do. at New York .... July 14·24—7	

Spot Cotton at New York ...	14·65—10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 3/4 unchgd
Demand Bills ...	4·87 1-4—1/4
Silver Commercial Bars ...	50 7/8 +1-8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	14 5/8—1-8
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans ...	May 14·47—9
Do. at New Orleans ...	July 14·55—3

LINSEED.

LONDON, March 7.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 58 1/4
„ „ months, March.-April.
„ „ Ports, Hamburg.
„ „ Buyers, sellers, &c. Done.

WHEAT.

LONDON, March 7.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 38 3-4
Months—Feb.-Mar.
Buyers, etc,—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.
Victorian... ... ...
Months—
Buyers, etc.
Tone—Dull.
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom ... 3,620,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-ship... ... ... 41 1-4
Do. Months—Mar.-Apl.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Done.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 60 1-2
Do. Months—Apr.-May
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Tone—Firmer.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 9-8 1-4 Value.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India Double bags 1st Mark ... 17-5 1-4 May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady.

SKIN SALE.

Goat skin sale opened to-day with good demand.
Goat skins offered 1201060.
Sheep skins offered 978000.
Goat skins Madras 1d to 2d lower.

ARRIVALS.

"Clodmoor" "Barrington Court" "Bucentaur" "Rathmoor" and "Fernmoor."

BOMBAY, March 8.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-8d. both for T. T. and Demand and 1s. 4 5-16d. to 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. Money market being tight, some Banks were inclined to do business at some favourable rates, but merchants were not free buyers. In remittances there is very little business.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	... 1s. 4 1-8d.
D. D. Mail	... 1s. 4 1/8d.
T. T. Forward	... 1s. 4d. May
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready ...	... 1s. 4 7/32d.
Credits 3 m/s „ ...	... 1s. 4 11-32d.
„ „ Forward	1s. 4 7/32d. to 1s. 4 1-4d. M
„ 6 m/s Ready	1s. 4 7/16d. to 1s. 4 15-32d.
Francs 3 m/s „ ...	... 171 1/4
Marks 3 m/s „ ...	... 139 1/4
60 d/s. Hongkong ...	... 126
„ Shanghai ...	... 169
„ Japan ...	... 149

Market is firm.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper was unchanged at 93-11 ready and 93-15 forward with limited transactions.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1-16 up at 23 7·16 for ready and New York was 1-8 up at 50 7-8.

The local gold market was quiet. On account of the stringency in the money market, merchants are eager to sell; so price declined from a quarter to half anna. There is no enquiry for sovereigns and prices dropped half anna.

In silver bazar rates were quoted at Rs. 68-1. There being good enquiry from China and London being up and local demand being good, prices advanced three to four annas and at the close the price stood at Rs. 68-5.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p
97 touch Fakirsett...	23	8	0
97 touch ...	23	7	0
National Bank ...	24	0	0
Chartered Bank ...	23	15	6
Sovereigns Shield ...	15	3	9
Do Dragon ...	15	0	0
Australian ...	24	0	0

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
17 1/2 Penny ...	67	12	0
17 Penny ready ...	67	11	0
Local per tola ...	0	10	9
First Settlement ...	68	5	0
Second ...	......		

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Tone firm. London quotation was 6d. up. Prices in London are advancing. The American crop being small and local demand good, prices are advancing. Arrivals from up-country are limited, but the enquiry is better.

Rapeseed :—London quotation was 3d. up. Demand both for ready and forward is good and prices show an upward tendency.

Gingellyseed :—, Popyseed and Mowraseed :— } Tone firm. Demand is moderate and prices are maintained.

Castorseed and Cottonseed — } Tone firm. There is good enquiry from exporters and prices advanced eight annas.

Wheat :—London quotations are unchanged. There is a moderate inquiry in the local market and prices remain unchanged.

Description.		Rate.
Linseed, Bold	...	...Rs. 10 6
Linseed, Small	...	... „ 10 4
RAPESEED—		
Brown Cawnpore	...	...Rs. 6 8
Yellow do.	...	... „ 7 2
Do. Gujarat	...	... „ 7 6
Poppyseed	...	... „ 9 10
Castorseed	...	... „ 34 to 35
Mowraseed...	...	... „ 6 11
Maize ...	...	... „ 22 to 23
Groundnuts	...	... „ 39 to 45
Mustardseed	...	... „ 87 to 93
Gingellyseed	...	... „ 38 to 45
Khandesh Howri ...		„ 44 to 45
Gulburga do. ...		
Kalbur do. ...		
Itarsi do. ...		
White Gin, Bold 95/5		„ 41 to 44
Do. do do 85/15		
Do. do. do. 75/25...		
Do. Mixed 50/50...		
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...		„ 40 to 41
Do. do. 85/15...		
Gin, Black Beaver ...		„ 39 to 40
Do. do. Gadag ...		
Gin Red Khandwa ...		„ 41 to 43
Do. Meggi ...		
Do. Yellow Hinganghat		„ 47 to 50 8
Do. do. Secunderabad		
Do. do. Gujarat		
Do. Black Kutni		„ 38 to 39
Do. Ahmedabad...		
WHEAT—		
Choice Pissi	...	... „ 40
Pissi Jubalpore	...	... „ 37-8
Delhi Pissi	...	... „ 39
Pissi Cawnpore	...	... „ 38
Hard Red...	...	... „ 34 to 37
Cottonseed	...	... „ 25 to 26

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Monday, 7th March :—

Wheat ...	18,509	cwts
Linseed ...	17,124	„
Rapeseed ...	9,287	„
Gingellyseed ...	26,061	„
Poppyseed... ...	42	„
Groundnuts ...	4,485	„
Castorseed... ...	4,830	„
Rice ...	2,274	„
Myrabollams ...	5,287	„
Cottonseed... ...	91,024	„
Mowraseed... ...	35	„
Gram ...	6,488	„
Joowar ...	2,822	„
Maize ...	435	„

LOCAL YARN.

Since the last few days the tendency of the cotton market is rather declining and on account of the very high prices of Yarns, buyers are making their new purchases very cautiously. The Market remains firm.

We learn of the following sales :—

500	Textile ...	No 10s at 6·14
600	M Petit (Santicket)	No 10s at 6·14
500	Currimbhoy ...	No 12s at 7·00

SHARES.

Petits opened at Rs 3,070 and advanced to Rs. 3,125, at which rate a good business was done later on, and on account of retail sellers price dropped to Rs 3,090.

BANKS.

Bombay	1,460
India	62 1-2
Indian Specie	51 1/2

MILLS.

Currimbhoy	970
David	370 to 372 1-2
Colaba Land & Mill	1,100
Kohinoor	670
Manockji Petit	3,100
Swadeshi	1095
Nagpore	1,617 1-2
Framji Petit	1,670
Luxmi Cotton	1,575

PRESSES.

New Mofussil	780

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bamankua Manganese... ...	9 1-2
Bombay E. S. T. C Pref. ...	157
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate...	18 1-2
Treacher & Co	580

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej	602 1-2
Tapti-Valley	457 1-2

COTTON.

Liverpool being 11 points down and New York 10 points down, good ginned Broach declined to Rs. 322 and Fine to Rs. 337, at which prices moderate business was done. The opener was 4 to 5 points up, but Marwaris being sellers good Broach further declined to Rs. 320 and Fine to Rs. 336. Prices of ready lots of all classes have declined by Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. Both exporters and Mills are buying little and the tone of the market is quiet.

We learn the following purchases to-day :—

Bales.			Rs.
500	Akola	...Tata and Co	... 290
500	Broach Ginned ...	do	... 340/2
200	Bijapore ...	do	... 319
400	Bengal ...	do	... 275/77
300	Kompta ...	do	... 333/5
100	Hulda (wet)	...D Sassoon and Co	... 284
100	Wordha (wet)	...Indo China	... 234
100	Bengal	...A Blaschek & Co ..	240
200	Bengal	...F F Campbell & Co.	278
100	Malkapore	do	... 280
200	Elichpore	...W Wolf and Co	... 302/2
500	Caddic Ginned	...M Busan and Co	... 329
100	Chadore	...Volkart Bros	... 301
100	Ellichpore	... do	... 301
500	Sawginned Dharwar	...Petit	... 332/3
500	Compta ...	do	... 333

We quote :—

	Rs
Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	... 258
„ F. Good	... 246
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	... 275
„ F. Good	... 260
Sind Punjab Fine	... 271
„ F. Good	... 256
Khandesh Fine	... 279
„ F. Good	... 271
Amraoti Fine	... 295
„ F. Good	... 285
Akola Khangaum Fine	... 294
„ F. Good	... 286
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	... 304
„ F. Good	... 295
Yeotmal Fine	... 311
„ F. Good	.. 305
Nagpore Fine	... 318
„ F. Good	... 310
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	... 320
„ F. Good	... 312
Methia Fine	... 279
„ F. Good	... 271
Broach Gin Good	... 336
„ Good	... 320
Sawginned Fine	... 325 A.-M.
Coompta Ginned	... 331 „
Westerns „	... 316 „

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Monday, 7th March :—

Khandesh	3,460	Bales.
Central India	1,731	„
Barsi and Nagur ...	1,967	„
Berar	2,860	„
Central Provinces ...	486	„
Oomras... ...	16,504	„
Dholera	596	„
Broach... ...	5,653	„
Coompta and Dharwar	174	„
Westerns ...		„
Bengals (N. W. P.) ...	1,171	„
Bengals (Rajputana) ...	1,383	„
Sind	111	„
Persian	26	„
Total ...	19,618	Bales.

LIVERPOOL, March 7.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Steady
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	16,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Mar.—Apl. ...	7·65+ 4
Apl.—May. ...	7·63+ 5
May—June ...	7·59+ 5
June—July ...	7·52+ 4
July—Aug. ...	7·48+ 5
Aug.—Sept. ...	7·19+ 4
Sept.—Oct. ...	6·77+ 4
Oct.—Nov. ...	6·53+ 5
Nov.—Dec. ...	6·48+ 4

FREIGHT.

Ports.	March Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp ...	... 16 0	... 16 0
Dunkirk ...	... 17 0	... 17 0
Havre ...	... 16 6	... 17 6
Hull ...	... 16 6	... .
Liverpool ...	... 16 6	... 17 0
Marseilles ...	... 18 6	... 17 0
Genoa ...	... 16 6	... 17 6
London ...	... 16 6	... .
Hamburg ...	... 16 6	... 17 6
Trieste ...	... .	... 18 0
Venice... ...	... 17 6	... 16 3
Open Ports ...	...Apr.-May-June	... 16 0

Rates are unchanged and Market is doing little business.

METALS.

We quote :—

	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4 ...	21 28 35 42 56 63 70 77 84	Rs.56 6
Yellow Metal Sheets ...	21 28 35 42	Rs.46 4
	49 56	„ 47 0
Tin Ingots. ...	...	„ 41 4
Spelter S M M M J G	...	„ 19 4
Georgshutte	...	„ 22 4
Copper Ingots K S	...	„ 49 6
Copper Sheetings	...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	„ 62 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings	lbs. 14, 16 10, 12	„47 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Monday, March 7.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6 Bundles ...	...	1,500	3,788
2 Boxes	...	12,000	14,728

SILVER.

No. of Packages	Bullions.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6 Bundles ...	...	13,000	...
12 Boxes a ...	...	...	...
20 do a ...	...	...	...

a Uncurrent Coins.

Importers.	Vessels.	From.
A. M. Meer ...	Kasara	Busreh
Sundry Importers ...	Arcadia	Aden
Supt V & P Docks	R I M S Dalhousie	R'ngoon

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 5th and 6th March, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	34	39,559
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	44	51,315

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, March 8.

The disturbed weather in the Andaman Sea has given local rain in Tennaserim and the Andaman Islands, the largest amount being one and a half inches at Port Blair. A few light thundershowers has occurred in South India and a light precipitation in Baluchistan.

Forecast—Dry weather generally is likely.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 8TH MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 8th March giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies have become moderately clouded in the north and south-west Punjab and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has risen but is still in defect nearly everywhere at night and in the south-east during the day.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature remains below normal in the extreme western districts; the minimum is in defect everywhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of Rajputana but generally clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is equal to the average in Sind but in defect in Rajputana. Temperature has risen and is now nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Light to moderate cloud has appeared over nearly the whole division. Humidity is in excess in Cutch and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature has risen and is now normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the north-east but clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has risen and while it is normal during the day it is still in slight to moderate defect at night nearly everywhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri. Maximum temperature is normal; the minimum has risen but is still in defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in defect in the north Bombay Deccan but either equal to or slightly above the average elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for a slight defect at night at some stations.

General Remarks.—Light to moderate cloud has appeared in the western half of Upper India and over Kathiawar and portions of the central parts of the country. This appears to be due to the combined action of the two areas of slightly low pressure shown one over upper Sind and the other over the south Central Provinces. Weather however has been dry except in south Malabar. Temperature has again risen and is now normal during the day in northern India.

A few light showers may possibly occur in the extreme north.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Officiating Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

......	For week ending 18th Feb. 1910.	Total from 1st April 1909 to 18th Feb. 1910.	For week ending 18th Feb. 1909.	Total from 1st April 1908 to 18th Feb. 1909.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	21	1,028	28	1,018
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	23	1,032	30	1,014
Vessels transported	19	723	20	716
Vessels attended to	2	50	1	76
Vessels warped	...	29	...	17

GOUT.

6 YEARS CURED.

Mr. James Vick, of Avon Cottage, Batheaston near Bath, England, is well known and highly respected. He writes: "Dear Sirs,—You will remember that about three years ago I called to thank you personally for the good Doan's Backache Kidney Pills had done me. It is now nearly six years since I commenced taking Doan's Pills, and I have never had an attack of the kidney complaint from that time, although I still take a pill now and then as a safeguard, which keeps me all right.

"But for many years I suffered terribly from severe attacks of gout two or three times during each year. Since taking Doan's Backache Kidney Pills I have been entirely free from the gout, and have not suffered as I used to from the severe pains in my back. I surprise all my friends by the good health I enjoy, and I feel better now than I did forty years ago: that is saying good deal, for I am 79 years of age. My friends say I am a wonderful man to do what I do.

"I only hope my testimony will be of help to others. Yours very truly, (Signed) James Vick."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—135 bales wool M J Joomabhoy and Co; 22 bales wool C Balkishandas; 8 bales wool J Samirmal; 295 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 150 bales hemp S Morriten and Co; 58 bales cotton P Devram: 18 cwts rubber C Macdonald and Co; 75 bales wool R Rageonathdass; 1496 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 11 bales wool W H Mawji and Co; 38 bales wool N Goculdas; 16 bales wool C Shawaldas.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—26 bales skins R M Kooka; 240 cwts coir rope R B Kotwal; 181 cwts dry ginger S Bhimji; 25 bales hemp R Reeve & Co; 23 bales skins M J Joomabhoy and Co; 6 bales carpets Fleming Shaw and Co; 12 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 11 bales skins R Moloobhoy; 60 cwts aloes A H Mawji and Co; 13 bales skins H M Suleman; 6 cwts ganja A Salemahomed.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—5 bales carpets Fleming Shaw and Co.
Bramfels s—600 cwts mustardseed Volkert Bros.
Hendon Hall s—220 cwts myrabolams Towner and Co.
Massilia s—9 casks skins Enrico N Stein.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Styliam Bebis s—8,199 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros.
Massilia s—50 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—6 bales silk waste, H Nowsoji; 12 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 40 bales twist M H Dehdusty; 10 bales twist, S J David and Co; 28 bales twist, Coronation Mill and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Massilia s—112 casks skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—1 bale skin, Latham and Co; 4 cwts oil cakes, Allen Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Barmby s—1,000 cwts groundnuts, S Cooverji and Co; 600 cwts buffalo horns, E Mahomed; 228 bales cottonfly, K Vishram and Co; 105 cwts gum, P Jaishabhoy.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—1,070 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Blackmoor s—330 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 150 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 3,920 cwts gingellyseed Warman and Co; 250 cwts gum, G Sojpal; 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

Earl of Douglas s—1,001 cwts myrabolams, T Canji; 1,761 bales cotton, Volkert Bros; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, M Valabhdas; 3,000 cwts linseed, 600 cwts mustardseed and 10,000 cwts teelseed Volkert Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Pearlmoor s—2,000 cwts oil cakes, Glade and Co: 5 bales cotton fly, K Vishram and Co.
Ethelwynne s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Braunfels s—473 cwts cow horns, Towner and Co; 220 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 80 cwts rubber S Smidt and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabolams, T Canji.
Barnby s—110 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 3,697 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey; 150 cwts olibanum, J Nurbheram; 450 cwts buffalo horn E Mahomed: 50 cwts olibanum, 204 cwts gum and 500 cwts myrabolams, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Braunfels s—4,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkert Bros 330 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 20 bales hemp T Purshotam and Co.

FOR HULL.

Beira s—42,000 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 90,000 cwts cottonseed and 6,000 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—355 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 55 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkert Bros; 242 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Alala s—1,000 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts castorseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 260 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed and 1,600 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 2,500 cwts castorseed, L C Boggiano and Co.
Alala s—100 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—440 bales cotton, B Vishram and Co; 495 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 1,500 cwts myrabolams, T Canji; 9,997 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 6,000 cwts linseed, Volkert Bros; 50 cwts olibanum, J Nurbheram; 125 cwts olibanum, J G Sojpal; 990 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,110 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Silesia s—4,002 cwts gingellyseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 22,011 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,233 bales cotton and 4,558 cwts gingelyseed, Ralli Bros; 550 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 1,500 cwts myrabolams, T Canji; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—100 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co; 300 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 55 bales hemp, P Bhimji.
Silesia s—202 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 440 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 500 bales cotton A Blascheek and Co; 200 bales cotton, Divadker and Co; 100 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Silesia s—18,081 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 4,002 cwts teelseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 220 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR CATANIA.

D Balduino s—50 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR AVENMOUTH.

Beira s—16,000 cwts cottonseed L Drefuse and Co.

FOR GARSTON.

Newholm s—2,100 tons manganese ore Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

D Balduino s—3,000 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ceylon Maru s—268 bales twist, N B Kaisha; 1 3-4 cwts ivory, M N Mianee and Co.
Assaye s—73 bales twist, S J David and Co; 82 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co; 1 3-4 cwts sufrom M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 350 bales twist D D Karanee and Co; 400 bales twist, C Bhawanidas; 800 bales twist, M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Strathesh s—270 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 2,050 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 300 bales cotton, Vatcha ghandi and Sons.
Imani s—300 bales cotton G Dossa and Co.
Ceylon Maru s—100 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Strathesh s—350 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Strathesh s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

SHIPMENTS of narcissi and other spring flowers from the Scilly Islands to Covent Garden and other large markets have this year reached nearly fifty tons weekly.

THREE Leicester anglers made what is probably the record catch of the season at Melbourne, Derbyshire, taking thirty-one pike, which weighed 118lbs.

THE S-V-R PEN.

(SUAVITER.)

Many writers will use no other pen than the S-V-R because it does not corrode, it does not break, it does not scratch, and it gives character to one's handwriting. It is a BRITISH PEN, and the best of its type.

Six Annas per box.

Sold by all Stationers and Dealers and by A. H. WHEELER & Co., Bombay and Allahabad.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

O'BRIEN—MACKENZIE—March 3, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev R Stuart, Robert Stacpoole O'Brien, youngest son of the late Dr Richard Dickinson O'Brien, M D, of Ennis and Darjeeling, to Dora Carmente, third daughter of the late J F Mackenzie, of Tirhoot.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Parel Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Nasik Tragedy trial, Special Tribunal, High Court, 11 a.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bundar, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.

Novelty Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Harmston's Circus, behind Gowalia Fire Brigade Station, 9-30 p.m.

Maxim: "It's so hard to save money because it's so easy not to begin just yet."

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—An advertisement in another column gives details of alterations in the timings of certain trains on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following animals have been presented to the zoological collection:—One four-horned antelope by Mr. C. Gilbert, Bandra; one Indian gazelle (Gazella Bennettii) by Mr. H. M. Hyderabadwalla.

UNITED MEN'S MEETING.—On Thursday next at 9-15 p.m. Rev. J. Cameron will give an address to men in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Fort, the subject being "The Knowledge of God."

DR. ROW.—Dr. R. Row has just been nominated a Vice-President of the British Medical Association. This is a rare honour for an Indian and we congratulate Dr. Row on his well deserved distinction.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Japan per extra s. s. "Ceylon Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m. on Friday, the 11th instant. Parcel mail for Japan closes at the New G. P. O. at 5-30 p.m. to-morrow, the 10th instant.

"OUR COMETARY VISITORS."—A popular lantern lecture will be given in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Fort, on Saturday, March 12th, at 9-15 p.m., by Mr. J. D' Bharda, B.A., on the subject of "Our Cometary Visitors." A number of interesting slides will be projected by the Y. M. C. A. electric lantern. With Halley's Comet so near to us, the lecture promises to be intensely interesting.

THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—Last Sunday's evening service at the Seamen's Institute, Princes Dock, was marked by the admission of two apprentices as members of the Seamen's Guild and also by special prayers for the widow and children of Captain Jenkins, late master of the steamer 'Inchmoor.' The triumphant hymn "Jesus Lives!" was sung by the choir, composed mainly of sailors. A large congregation of seamen was present, including the Captains of the steamers 'Alala,' 'Barnby,' 'Hill fern,' 'Pearlmoor,' 'Torrington' and 'Tullochmoor,' the chief officers of the 'Alala' and 'Ethelwynne,' and the chief engineer of the 'Torrington.'

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Colonel W. R. P. Wallace and officers of the 1st Gloucester Regiment, the Band will render the following programme of music, on the Esplanade Bandstand to-day under the direction of Mr. A. F. Hawkes, Bandmaster, to-day:—

March of the Peers from Iolanthe..........Sullivan
Overture..............La Neige ....Auber
Serenade..............Quand du Chants......Gounod
Selection.............Patience...........Sullivan
G Operatic March...from Faust..........Gounod
Scenes ....Pitteresque ....Massenet
Valse ....Love's last word ......Cremeiux
Polka (Descriptive).The Jolly Blacksmith.Hartmann

BAND AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3 p.m. to-day:—

March ....Giojoso ....Hume
Overture ......Masaniello.......................Auber
Quadrille ......Bon Jour ....Zikoff
Valse..........Passionnement ....Fauchey
Selection ......The Geisha........................Jones
Valse..........Mein Schonster Tagin Berlin.Gung'l
Selection ......A Runaway Girl....................Caryll

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) to-day:—

March.........Through Bolts and Bars...Urbach
Overture ......Maid of Orleans...............Suppe
Selection......The Best of All...............Williams
Valse ....Espana ....Waldteufel
Selection ......Irish Emeralds ....Gready
Gavotte ......Theodora ....Le Thiere
Two Step.....Cherry ....Albert

A ZOROASTRIAN CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY.—At the instance of Dastur Dr. M. N. Dhalla, M.A., Ph. D., it has been resolved to hold in the near future a Zoroastrian Conference in Bombay of representatives of different Parsi Societies and others to discuss various religious, social and educational questions affecting the Parsi community. Many leading Parsi citizens have expressed their sympathy with the movement, and have promised to join in the deliberations of the Conference. A representative Committee has been formed for organising the first Conference which is intended to be an annual fixture. A meeting of the Committee has been convened to meet at the Bai Bhikhaiji Bengali Girls' School, Fort, on Monday, the 14th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

THE CAVEL CATHOLIC LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—The annual general meeting of subscribers was held in the rooms of the Library Hall on Sunday, when the Revd. A. Rembold, S.J., was voted to the chair. The report stated amongst other things:—From the Annual Statement of Accounts presented by our Hon. Treasurer it will be seen that receipts for the year were from subscription Rs. 440 from interest Rs. 217-2-8, from sundries Rs. 29-11-0, from proceeds of entertainment Rs. 8 from balance brought forward Rs. 40-13-11, total Rs. 735-11-7. On the other hand the expenditure shows the sums spent:—For general charges Rs. 543-8-8, for lectures Rs. 8-4-0, for new books Rs. 63 total Rs. 614-12-8, which works out a surplus of Rs. 80-1-10 under revenue account. Mention might here be made that the balance of amount received for acquisition and now in the hands of the Committee is placed in the Post Office Savings Bank in the joint names of the Revd. Dr. D'Monte, (President) and Mr. James D'Sylva, (Honorary Treasurer). The number of subscribers on the rolls of the Institution at the close of the year was—1st class 23, 2nd class 23, total 46, whilst in the previous years it stood at—1st class 27, 2nd Class 32, total 59, which returns a loss of 13 subscribers during the year under report. The Committee have the pleasure to report that they have resolved upon reconstructing the Library premises as a two-storied building (a ground and an upper floor) and have estimated the probable cost at Rs. 14,000. The available funds at present being only Rs. 8,000 they have decided to negotiate for the balance as a loan, on obtaining which, plans will be called for and the reconstruction taken in hand. As this is a subject of vital importance to the Institution, the members present at the general meeting will be expected to express their opinion in the matter. Whilst on this subject, it might also be mentioned that an attempt had been made to raise the balance required by floating debentures of the nominal value of Rs. 100 each; but as the necessary support was not forthcoming the idea had to be abandoned. The report having been adopted, the annual statement of accounts which had been audited were accepted as correct and passed. Resolutions were then proposed and accepted for admitting ladies as members on half the usual subscriptions and a rule was also passed allowing student members to join on a nominal subscription of 4 annas. The chairman and Mr. F. W. Pereira made some valuable suggestions as to giving public readings, lectures and the like in order to make the institution more attractive and thus materially beneficial to the enlightment and improvement of the members in particular and of the Catholics of Bombay in general. Revd. Dr. D'Monte having moved a hearty vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.

Dead Body of Bombardier O'Brien Found.

Bombardier George Francis O'Brien, of the 19th Company, R. G. A., doing duty at Cross Island came ashore on Friday last. On Saturday last he was last seen alive at Colaba. He was then missed and his dead body was found floating in the sea at Modi Bunder at 7 a.m. yesterday. The body was removed to St. George's Hospital, where Mr. G. F. Chalk the Coroner, opened an enquiry.

Mr. Andrew Clerk Smith, Quarter-Master Sergeant in the same Company, identified the body and said the deceased was stationed at Cross-Island with two other Gunners, one of whom Gunner Apps was present; the other Gunner was left in charge of the Island. Deceased was about twenty-six years of age. Witness saw him alive for the last time on Saturday last, when he was at Colaba on a visit. Deceased was all right then. He had only been out two years and did not appear to have been tired of India. He bore a very good character and was a promising young soldier. He was friendly with his comrades. Witness heard at 8-30 a.m yesterday that the deceased was found dead at Modi Bunder. Witness saw the dead body of the deceased only a few minutes before it was viewed by the jury. Deceased was dressed in khaki uniform. Witness had no reason to suspect foul play, nor could he suspect suicide. Late at night, when returning to Cross Island, the men in charge were in the habit of going to the Island in a tony from Modi Bunder. Deceased was a good swimmer and was temperate in his habits.

Gunner Joseph Alfred Apps said he with the deceased and another was stationed at Cross Island. Deceased was a non-commissioned officer. There were also twelve native [illegible] on the Island. As far as witness knew, the deceased was on good terms with all. At about 4 p.m. on Friday last witness saw the deceased [illegible] the Island to go ashore to draw the detac[illegible] pay. He was due back at mid-night, if he did not report himself at Colaba. Deceased did not return. Witness went to Colaba on Saturday to draw the pay, when witness learnt that the deceased had not drawn it. Witness also heard that the deceased had not turned up on Saturday morning and that no one had seen him at night. Deceased was free to go where he liked until 12 o'clock on Friday night. At about 8 a. m. yesterday witness heard that the body of the deceased was found in the sea at Modi Bunder. The body was slightly decomposed. Deceased seemed in very good spirits when he left the Island. He was not depressed at all. Witness did not suspect foul play or suicide. The steps at Mody Bunder, witness added were very slippery and witness thought that the deceased might have slipped in at night. Deceased had a new pair of boots on.

Kamrudin Kamjudin, a Marine Lascar stationed at Cross Island, said he brought the deceased in his boat on Friday evening to Modi Bunder. Witness left the deceased alone. He appeared all right. Witness waited at the Bunder, as usual, up to 9-30 p. m. Deceased did not turn up.

Dagdoo Moktaji, a muccadam of labourers, deposed to having seen the body of the deceased floating near the Bunder at about 7 a. m. yesterday and to having given the alarm.

The jury returned a verdict that the body of the deceased was found floating in the sea at Modi Bunder, but under what circumstance the deceased came by his death there was no evidence to show.

THE I. M. S. AND CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

LORD Morley may possibly consider that, in the matter of his proposed changes in the Indian Medical Service, his hands have been strengthened by the memorial of "the independent medical profession of the Bombay Presidency" sent to him some time ago, says the "Pioneer". There is, however, a critical review of this memorial in the "British Medical Journal," and the inaccuracy of many of its statements is clearly exposed. The extraordinary charges advanced against the Service are easily repelled. There is no occasion to give these in detail, but a few may be quoted as showing how reckless the memorialists were in their line of action. They roundly condemned "the system of appointing men to important college and hospital posts by the test of membership of the Service and according to Service exigencies, to the disregard of all other considerations," the suggestion being, of course, that incompetent officers were given appointments. The writer in the "Journal" gives chapter and verse, in respect of the Grant Medical College with its 550 students and the attached Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital, to prove that the professorships have been held by officers of the highest attainments, and that the system followed in promotion among the staff is that which obtains in the medical schools of the United Kingdom. Acting appointments are utilised to test the capacity of junior officers whose selection is most carefully made. As the Grant Medical College is not only a civil but also a military medical school, where young Assistant Surgeons are trained for the Subordinate Medical Service, it is obvious that the maintenance of discipline under professors connected with the military system is a matter of necessity. The memorialists aired another grievance regarding the "heterogeneous and incongruous combination of appointments held by the same individuals who cannot in the nature of things be expected to possess the necessary combination of qualifications for the posts," examples being given to substantiate this charge. One of these instances it appears referred to a period of twenty years ago. Another case relates to an eight weeks' acting appointment during the vacation, and a third to a professor of midwifery who for six months held also the minor professorship of botany, a subject in which he had taken honours at the University. The triviality of the facts advanced renders them totally valueless; Then there is the "anomaly of the dual control of the Surgeon-General and the Director of Public Instruction over the Grant Medical College and the J. J. Hospital," against which, it was said various Principals have protested. The memorialists would have the control of the College and the teaching side of the Hospital under the Director of Public Instruction alone; but unfortunately for their argument the protests of the Principals have been against lay officials having control over a medical institution. If this memorial is referred to the Government of India for consideration, as it should be, the Secretary of State will be able to judge of its worth, and of the manner in which the case generally of the independent practitioners of Bombay has been put. We agree with the writer in the "British Medical Journal" that this attack on a useful and distinguished public service savours too much of political faction, and it should therefore fail in its effect. Already the former lucrative private practice of members of the Indian Medical Service has dwindled to small dimensions, and if Lord Morley's scheme is carried out to its full extent the medical schools and colleges at Home will not encourage their best men to seek an Indian career. We shall see deterioration all round; the old high standards will be lowered; and in the great emergencies of war and pestilence the Army and the country will suffer from a weak and disheartened Medical Service.

IN order to deal with the large number of Jewish women applicants, a Yiddish-speaking woman clerk has been appointed to the Whitechapel Labour Exchange.

NEW
IMPERIAL HOTEL
FORT. BOMBAY.

MOST CENTRALLY SITUATED
Opposite the Stock Exchange
AND
Close to all Business Places and Railways.

Entirely rebuilt on the most approved sanitary principles after the Style of modern European Hotels, equipped throughout with Furniture and Fittings of the latest design, unrivalled for style, elegance and comfort matchless for Cuisine and Wines.

Each Room has a Bath attached.

TERMS RS. 3 PER DAY & UPWARDS.

The management have spared no pains or expense to make this Hotel in all respects unapproachable.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

TIRED,
WORN-OUT, RUN DOWN.

Conditions we so often find in, and so often are we unable to find a cause. We grow tired over ordinarily easy work, old before our time, listless and lifeless and without energy or ambition. Appetite grows poor sleepless nights are passed no desire for work or pleasure. Then troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, liver, bowels, blood, in fact, the entire system is undermined and overcome. Such an array of system is appalling—but liability of same is certainty. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious and do deadly work with little warning. At the first sign of the smallest symptom of nerve disorder get in touch with that King of all remedies.—

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

FREE.—In order to prove the abovementioned effects a trial bottle lasting for two days will be forwarded post paid to any person sending two annas postage stamps. Read these evidences.

J. R. Gaikwad, Mamlatdar of Sakri, writes that "Please send two bottles of Prof. James' Electro Tonic Pearls by V. P. P. as soon as possible. They give good effects."

Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda, writes that—"Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills, or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two bottles of it."

M. N. Venkataramier, Pleader from Kulitala, writes that I feel some good effect from Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls. Kindly send one more bottle of it, per V. P. P."

Santokhsingh, B.A., Law Professor, Police Training College Moradabad, writes: "I have tried two bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and have found them very useful. Please send two more bottles of it, per V. P. P."

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H M S Fox.........Comdr Hunt ....Royal Navy
R I M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhouse......E Stooken.........R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 8.

Arcadia.........3513 Barcham ....P & O S N & Co
Assaye............4359 Jones.............P & O S N & Co
Africa..........1202 Chappell ....M M & Co
Britannia ....1969 Halse ....Bo & H S & Co
Blake..........2896 Hill.........W & A Graham & Co
Blakemoor.........2403 Knott.........The Bombay & Co
Bohemia............2304 Gillhuber.........A L S N & Co
Bassano.............2762 Boxohall.........J Finlay & Co
City of Vienna...2946 Greenham......B & P S N & Co
Clematis.........2321 Davies... ...
D Balduino........2684 Ronchi......... R S N & Co
Egypt...4178 Summers...London...12-3...P & O S N Co
Kola............510 Cuthush.........M M & Co
Kasara ....505 Elton.............M M & Co
Maryarita........911 Williams ....S N & Co
Massilia.........3250 Thomson......W & A Graham& Co
Merton Hall......2773 Prowse......Killick Nixon & Co
Naseri ....911 Miore..........B & P S N & Co
Nowshera.........3142 Rose...............M M & Co
Newholm.........2194 Claske ...W & A Grahm & Co
Oceana ....3507 Bruce...............P & O S N Co
Orissa ....3525 Kedslie...............M M & Co
President ....2086 Jacabsen.........A Strandis
Shah Navaz......2522 Mitchell.........B & H S N Co
Shah Ameer...1121 Pigot...F-F...N F...B & H S N& Co
Sovannah.........3071 James........P O & S N & Co
Strathesk ....2802 Malville...........P & O Co
Uganda...............3498 Kilpatric ....M M & Co
Wardha..............2552 Archdeocon............M M & Co
Waroonga ....1601 Morrison ....M M & Co
Zoraster............2376 Wickham......... ......

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents
A Clan Lindsay...2499 Harris...Genoa...8-3...James Finlay & Co
C&R Alala .....2041 Griffiths...Hamburg...5-3...W & A Graham & Co
D &E Errington Court...2782 Gleghorn...Hull...8-3... W & A Graham & Co
F Barnby ....2482 Marsey......Hamburg ...8-3... Killick Nixon & Co
H Ethelwynne...2066 Hnash......Hamburg......10-3... Ralli Bros
K Ceylon Maru...3142 Pyne..Kobe..11-3 ..W F Kaisha
P Telloohmoor...2250 Owens .....Port Said...13-3...... W & A Graham & Co
Q Pearlmoor......2576 Moffett......Hamburg......10-3... T Morrison & Co

H W P D

Indravati...513...Fakaera...N-F N F...Bo S N & Co Ld
Sarasvati ...443 Ahmed...Karachi...5-3...Bo S N & Co L

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Braunfels...3558 Schmidt...Hamburg..10-3..W & A G & Co
9 Styliani Bebis...2215 Combaris...Marseilles...12-3 Ralli Bros

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	D Balduino	Ronchi.........	Genoa
1	Bassano	Boxhall	Middlesbrough
12	Newholm	Clarke	Venice
21	Uganda	Kilpatrick ...	Calcutta
10	President	Jacobson.......	Durban
22	Africa	Chappel	Bushire
25	Clematis	Davies.........	Calcutta

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
8	Waroonga	Morrison	Persian Gulf
	Gerd	Andreason ..	Bangkok
	Imani	Penbirthe ...	Kobe
	Caithness	Procter	Calcutta
	Begonia	Mathews......	Calcutta
	Stratherly	McMahon	Calcutta
	Hillfern	Williams	Dunkirk
	Dinsdale Hall	Browne	Columbo

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday :—

Steamer Newholm for Antwerp.
„ Orissa for Calcutta.
„ Silesia for Trieste.
„ Africa for Persian Gulf.
„ Beira for Antwerp.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor line steamer "Olympia" outward bound passed Suez on the 5th instant and is expected to arrive here about midnight on the 16th instant.

The Anchor line steamer "Elysia" Homeward bound passed Suez on the 7th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th March.

The Proficiency Examination will be held on the 25th inst as follows:—

Part II (Gunnery) at Mahaluxmi Battery at 8 a m.

Part I (Infantry) on the Native Infantry Parade Ground, Marine Lines, immediately on return from Mahaluxmi of the Part II Candidates.

The Examination of the Depression Range Finders, will take place on Thursday the 10th inst at 7 a m at the Saluting Battery Apollo Bunder.

The following member having joined is taken on the Strength of the Corps and posted to No. 4 Company Ahmedabad.

No. 1300 Gr. L. E. Davis.

The Corps Annual Rifle Association Meeting will commence on Sunday the 13th inst. at 8 A. M. at the British Infantry Range at Colaba, Matches, 1, 2 and 3 will be competed for.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 9th March.

204—Detail for the week ending 12th instant.

Wednesday 9th instant—"G" Coy Parade at the Gymkhana at 7-30 p m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

205—Parades—Parades will be held daily on the Oval at 6-30 p.m. and at the St. Mary's College, Byculla, at 8-60 p.m. (except Saturdays and Sundays) for all Volunteers who have not yet made themselves extra efficients. The Commanding Officer trusts that all Volunteers who are as yet non-efficients will make an effort to attend.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

206.—Musketry.—The Range will not be available this (Wednesday) morning but will be available this Afternoon. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 1-50 P. M.

Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on the following days :—

Thursday 10th, Friday 11th, Saturday 12th and Sunday 13th.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

207—Rifle Meeting—It is notified for information that the Battalion Rifle Meeting will take place on the B B and C I Ry Volrs Rifle Range at Santa Cruz as under:—

Match I 200 yards 16th March
Match II 300 yards 17th March
Match III 500 yards 18th March
Match IV 600 yards 19th March
Match V 700 yards 20th March
Match VI 800 yards 21st March
Match VIII Honorary Members 200 yards 22nd March
Match VII Honorary Members 500 yards 22nd March

Open to those who have attended 20 drills and not 15 as heretofore.

Leslie Challenge Cup 28th March
Time and place of parade will be notified
Bayley Coy Challenge Shield 23rd March
Tennant Memorial Challenge Cup 24th March
The Highland Challenge Cup 24th March
Blaney Challenge Cup 24th March
Cadet marching competition 29th March
The Ghat Kopar Ranges commencing 2-48 p m
Match IX 200 yards 14th March
Match X 200 yards 15th March

Programme will be ready at Head-Quarters by 12 noon Thursday next, 10th instant. Entries will close at 6 p m on 14th and not the 12th as stated in the programme

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

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MARCKS & CO.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 9th March, 1910.

PARTIES AND POLITICS IN AUSTRALIA.

WHILE the South African politicians, who are presently to have Viscount Gladstone for their first Governor-General after the proclamation of the Union, are hesitating whether Government by party or a coalition will be the more preferable commencement of their new career, the Australians are opening a great electoral campaign for the selection of their third Federal Parliament, and the return of eighteen new Senators for the triennial vacancies in their Upper House. Like the British Radicals and Home Rulers the Commonwealth is dissatisfied with its superior Chamber, not because it has a veto which may be used for checking extravagant and retrograde legislation, but because the Senate has neglected to use the powers with which it is equipped and has consequently drifted into the position of a seconder of any measures that may be passed by the Lower House, where Socialist influences are more or less dominant. When the constitution of nine years ago was framed it was regarded as eminently desirable that there should be an independent body of politicians capable of stemming party ambitions and giving the country the benefit of their wisdom and experience on matters affecting the general interests of the Commonwealth. With this object the Senate was made one of the principal estates of the Federation though like the British Lords it has no executive authority. Its most important function was intended to be the rejection of measures which, in its judgment, should not come upon the national statute book, and for this purpose it was endowed with the following among other powers of control. In the event of the Senate vetoing or amending any bill passed by the House of Representatives the matter cannot be reconsidered by the Lower House until three months have elapsed and there has been sufficient time either to accept the decision of the controlling body or to recast the particular piece of legislation to which objection has been taken. But "should it again be carried and the Senate reject it for a second time or insist upon amending it, a simultaneous dissolution of both Houses may be ordered by the Governor General. Should no agreement be reached by the new Houses sitting separately, a joint sitting is to be held and the question at issue finally decided by an absolute majority."

These precautions place the Australian Senate in a more commanding position than our House of Lords, and it is remarkable that they should have been accepted by the youngest and most advanced of the democratic nations, whose socialist ideas extend to centralise power in the proletariat and not in a single autocratic Chamber. In practice, however, these checks, against harmful legislation, have failed to realise the anticipation of their framers, for since its institution the Australian Senate has rarely used its veto, and as a consequence of its failure to do so, a succession of labour and arbitration laws have been placed in the Federal Statute book which have exasperated capitalists and large employers by their authorised interference with economic conditions which are elsewhere controlled by the principles of self-adjustment. The explanation of this curious situation is that in Australia, as in America, the majority of the wealthy and educated classes eschew politics, and leave their pursuit to professional agitators and oligarchs who are eager competitors for the paid representation which is a feature of all the Colonial Administrations. Under these conditions the seats in the Senate instead of being, as was intended, occupied by the aristocracy of the Commonwealth, have passed into the possession of a class with no real stakes, landed or pecuniary, in the country, and the House has sacrificed its independence to party considerations. The disappointed Australians, therefore, like the British Radicals, talk of mending or ending their Upper Chamber unless those who sit in it will use the constitutional powers with which they are equipped for the purpose of defeating extravagant law-making, and an attempt will be made during the ensuing elections to return eighteen new members pledged to a policy of intervention which may be a useful counterpoise to the ambitions of the Socialists.

This is one feature of the coming electoral struggle next month in the Antipodes, but a more important one for the Australian future is the composition of the new House of Representatives, and the retention or dismissal of Mr. Deakin's Coalition Government. The electors are also to be asked for their decision on the two referenda touching the *per capita* allowance to each State from its Customs Revenues and the capitalising of the national debt, but there is little doubt that upon both these points they will assent to the proposals of the present Cabinet. The defence scheme, upon which Lord Kitchener has just reported, is recognised by all parties as being excluded from platform politics, for all are agreed that it typifies the ideal of a white Australia and the protection of its shores from European or Asiatic invasion. The existing Liberal Protectionist Government stands for Australian progress along anti-Socialist lines, but it only commands a majority of ten or twelve in a House of seventy-five and the Labour Caucus is marshalling its cohorts with the most consummate skill with the object of capturing sufficient seats to equalize the numbers or to give the party a working margin that would enable it to take office. While the two leaders, Messrs. Deakin and Cook, are in perfect concord upon all important points of policy, there is a lack of cohesion among the Liberals which may produce disastrous results unless minor differences have been adjusted before the polling days arrive. The Labourites are adroitly using these dissensions as a means of securing the votes of the "Wobblers," by alluring promises of what will be done if their party can upset the present Coalition Government and their activity in all the constituencies is causing alarm to the moderates who foresee the triumph of Socialism if Mr. Fisher and his satellites are dominant in the new House. Hence their election speeches all emphasise the necessity of a complete fusion of the two anti-Labourite parties during the next few weeks, and the principal Australian journals are active supporters of this proposition, and if eloquent and persuasive writing can command success their conductors will be entitled to take full credit for it when the polling results are proclaimed. Liberal solidarity is the watchward of the Premier and his lieutenants on the platform, and it is echoed by their disciples in the Press, while the local Lloyd Georges and Winston Churchills are as vehement as their British prototypes in denouncing those whose political and economic ideals are opposed to the demands of the proletariat. The central figure in this contest is Mr. Deakin, whose position in Commonwealth affairs is not dissimilar to that occupied by our Birmingham protagonist until his recent physical break down, for there is no more popular or trusted leader under the Southern Cross than the man who was one of the framers of its Constitution and who is still a Commoner although titular honours have been offered him by the Crown on more than one occasion. According to a lately-published appreciation of him "no Australian politician is so affectionately regarded by opponents and intimates alike as Mr. Deakin, for the reason that amid all the turmoil he has never ceased to be a gentleman; that in spite of temptations incidental to the most distinguished official positions he has preserved clean hands and a stainless and spotless character." This is the leader whom the Moderates hope will lead them to victory, and to whom they have cheerfully entrusted their political fortunes, for the contest which is now proceeding in the Commonwealth is as momentous to its people as that in which the Mother Country is engaged because its issues are rational and temperate government as opposed to administration on the principles of Karl Marx and his under-studies, with consequences that are bound to be seriously harmful to all the best interests of the White Continent.

RINKING. THIS is the age of "crazes." We get them periodically for ping-pong, bridge and what not, and now for rinking. The rinking craze is certainly one of the biggest that recent years has produced. Whether it lasts or whether it does not, it seems to have penetrated to almost every civilised corner of the world and even if its life is short it will certainly have been a merry one. Bombay rinkers, who through the kindliness of Government, have now nowhere wherein to disport themselves, will probably be astonished to hear that during last year over 300 skating rink companies were registered in the United Kingdom with a share capital of nearly two and a half millions sterling. London alone has thirty rinks; every town in the country of any importance possesses at least one, and in some places, the dividends paid have been high. In three towns, Southampton, Bangor and Yarmouth, they have rinks which are Municipally owned. So popular is the pastime that it has seriously affected the receipts of the music-hall proprietors, seriously enough to call for comment from Sir Edward Moss, at the annual meeting of his Company. However, this particular "craze" is one which is good for the people. It provides healthy exercise and pleasant recreation at small expense, and has provided employment for thousands. It is estimated that there are in the United Kingdom nearly 10,000 instructors of both sexes, while there is a whole army of attendants, check and money takers and other employees. Besides, much employment has been given to the building trade and as to skate-making, Birmingham alone turns out over 15,000 pairs per week. Rinking is believed by those best able to judge to have come to stay. Hence the confidence, which is building at Maida Vale, the largest rink in the world.

THE SOY-BEAN. OUR attention is called to a variety of beans, called the soy-bean, which has long been in use in China and Japan, and which is fast making its way into Europe, especially since the Russo-Japanese war. It is also grown in the outer Himalayan regions as well as in Upper Burma; but, for its unrivalled properties it deserves to be more generally known and cultivated in India. It is found on analysis that its composition entitles the soy-bean, even amongst the pulses, to the highest place as a food capable of supplementing the deficiencies of rice and other eminently starchy grains. Rice being the staple food of Indians in many parts of India, this bean would form a most nutritive supplement to their diet. Very few vegetable products, we are told, are so rich as this bean in albuminoids and in fat or oil. In Japan and China the bean is cooked in various ways, soy sauce and soy cheese and cakes being eaten as delicacies. It is believed that if this bean were popularized in India, it would prove a very nutritive and strengthening diet of the poor. It will also form a valuable article for export to Europe, where its oil is used largely in the manufacture of soap, in place of the cotton-seed oil, which, with its tendency to rise in value, is far more costly. After the oil is crushed out of it, the soy-bean cake forms as rich a food for cattle as the cotton-seed cake with respect to its milk producing powers. The export of cotton-seed from India, while it has benefited the country, has deprived its cattle of a most nutritious food, and has wofully impoverished the quality of the milk. We look in vain for the rich, thick, fatty milk yielded formerly by the well-fed cattle of Gujerat, especially in former days. If the soy-bean is widely cultivated here, it will do good to men and beast alike.

THE BYE ELECTION. THE only lesson to be learned from the bye-election in the Ilkeston Division is that political ardour has considerably cooled down in the Liberal ranks, for Colonel Seeley obtained 328 less votes than Sir W. Foster obtained at the General Election, while Mr. Wright obtained 437 more than the Unionist candidate in January, making a total gain to the Unionists of 765 which is a fair answer to the Government attitude towards the Lords' veto and Home Rule. If such changes occur in other bye-elections where the majorities are smaller, it will go hard with the Government. It may be simple to argue that the majority at Ilkeston is still very large, but there has been a clear voice against the Government programme—if programme it can be called—and the result can hardly give Mr. Asquith much confidence. Already he has stated that the Government is not anxious to keep office unless they can have it all their own way and the loss of votes may encourage the Irish party again to press their demands which, if refused, might easily lead to a snap division in which there would be a Government defeat, for though the Opposition has proved its desire to help in all reasonable ways, it still has the main points at issue which must come to the forefront before very long.

As at present arranged the Viceroy will leave Calcutta for his autumn tour on the 31st March.

MR. CLARKE will officiate as Chief Engineer, Burma, vice Mr. White.

SURGEON-GENERAL Trevor, Principal Medical Officer in India, proceeds on sixty days' leave in April.

THE Foreign and Army Department are now conferring with Admiral Slade and Major Cox regarding gun-running and the general situation in the Persian Gulf.

THE Government of Madras has directed that the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University shall be accepted as a qualification for entrance to the Public Service in the Madras Presidency.

A "BOMBAY Government Gazette" Extraordinary calls upon the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to elect a Member to represent the Chamber on the Governor's Council in the place of the Honourable Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, whose resignation has been accepted by His Excellency the Governor.

SOME time back it was announced that several administrative improvements were in contemplation in the Patiala State, thanks to the initiative of the Maharaja. It is now announced that the Maharaja has ordered that steps should be taken with a view to an Industrial Survey of and periodical exhibition in the State.

THE ballot held yesterday in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of electing three members to represent the Chamber on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, resulted in the re-election of the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong of Messrs. Lyon and Co., Ld., (Bombay), the Hon'ble Mr. H. R. Greaves of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., and Mr. R. G. Monteath of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.

MR. G. S. RAO took charge of his office as Government Pleader from the Hon'ble Mr. Mahdev Bhaskar Chaubal yesterday morning. It is officially notified that Mr. Mahadev Bhaskar Chaubal, B.A., LL.B., Government Pleader in the High Court of Bombay, has been appointed by His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, to be Fourth Member of Council at this Presidency, and that he took upon himself the execution of the office yesterday afternoon.

SUNDERLAND has decided to honour the memory of the late Mr. Thomas Summerbell, who was formerly Socialist M.P. for the town, by erecting a monument and endowing two scholarships.

As the Willesden Board of Guardians refuse to take charge of child-offenders under remand from the Children's Court, the Middlesex County Council has acquired premises for a "House of Detention" under the Probation of Offenders Act.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

DONALDSON'S SPRINT.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

FOLLOWERS of foot-racing have had something to discuss since the cable announced that J. Donaldson of Australia had won the Professional Sprint Championship at Johannesberg in 9 3-8secs. Experts here recognise that he must be a wonder to beat his countryman Postle by 2 1-2 yards in the 100, with Holway of America nearly 3 1-2 yards behind. Holway ran 127 1-2 yards in 12 2-5secs. when winning the Welsh sprint at Pontypridd in 1908 and this represents 3 1-2 yards better than even time (evens is ten yards in each second). Subsequently, October of 1909, Holway just beat Postle in a 120 yards match at Wigan in 11 4-5 secs., the track being very heavy at the time. This shows how well the two men were runing in England a few months ago, and it is reasonable to suppose that the light buoyant air of Johannesburg is at least worth one-fifth of a second in 100 yards to a sprinter, in comparison with the heavy English atmosphere. Thus Holway ought to be capable of showing 3 yards better than evens for 100 yards in Johannesburg, and as he was 3 yards behind Donaldson, the latter's performance becomes more reasonable. Details of last Saturday's race are being eagerly awaited, and particularly as to the direction of the wind and its strength. All this makes one wish there were a Professional Records Association to consider fast performances, and award certificates when satisfied as to the genuine nature of a record.

CROSS-COUNTRY STAYERS.

When no fewer than 246, out of a total of 267 competitors, finish a trying course of 7 1-2 miles across country, it speaks well for the stamina of our paperchasers, most of whom are youngsters. The race under notice was the South of the Thames Cross-Country Championship at Bromley on Saturday when F. C. Neaves, of the Surrey A.C., proved successful for the second year in succession. He showed splendid judgment, for though 40 secs. behind at one stage of the race, he got on terms, and finally beat J. W. Powell, of Reading, by 22 secs.

THE FIGHTING SPIRIT.

Real patriots find much to admire in the story embodied in "The House of Temperley," the play founded on Sir A. Conan Doyle's novel, "Rodney Stone." It is a tale of old-time pugilism, when fights were decided without gloves. Lovers of present day boxing know all this by hearsay, but the picture becomes very vivid when one sees the third scene of Act III in the play under notice. This depicts the Ring-Side on Crawley Downs (Sussex) and the fight between Gloster Dick (a pro.) and Capt. Jack Temperley (an amateur) who takes the place of his brother's nominee who has been kidnapped on the morning of the fight. The old style costumes and the ringmasters (with their dog whips to keep back the crowd) are all faithfully depicted, and show one how our forefathers carried on the fistic art 100 years ago. As stated before, the play points to a moral, viz., that boxing fostered the fighting spirit, and taught men how to "play the game," whether in the ring or on the battle-field against Napoleon's picked troops. It is well to remember this, and no doubt the Territorials who completely filled the house a few evenings ago at the invitation of Lord Esher, took the lesson to heart.

Present day boxing differs from old time pugilism, but it also teaches men to be courageous, fair, modest in victory, and undoubted when faced with defeat. All this is good, and some day the miserable creatures who would stop all our manly sports, and apologize fifty times rather than fight or go to war will bless our fighters when they are called on to defend hearth and home against the powerful European nation which is only awaiting the opportune moment to try and smash the British Empire, and weaken the English speaking race.

DRISCOLL, A REAL CHAMPION.

The chief bout at the National Sporting Club on Monday was the contest between Jim Driscoll, of Wales, and Seaman Hayes, of England, who met to strive for the Feather-Weight Championship of Britain, Lord Lonsdale's Belt, and a few golden sovereigns. Driscoll quite outclassed his rival in all save pluck, and in this respect, Hayes need not take off his hat to anyone. Tom Scott stopped the contest in the sixth round, when Hayes was down for about the sixth time, and so saved him unnecessary punishment. The winner has a wonderful left and a useful right, while his defence is remarkable. On the other hand, he lacks a good punch, as was clearly shown by his inability to bring off a clean knock-out, though Hayes was at his mercy after the second round.

In addition to this contest, Digger Stanley, of England, and G. Pearce, a coloured bantam-weight from the United States, waded through 20 uninteresting rounds, and Pte. Voyles, of the Irish Guards, knocked out Gunner Hewett of the Artillery, in the sixth round of a regular slogging match. The winner was almost out himself twice during the bout, but recovered in a wonderful manner. The result leaves the question of the Heavy-Weight Championship of Britain in a state of muddle, for Voyles has beaten the conqueror of Curran, who knocked out Hague, holder of the title, a week ago.

FRED WELSH DETHRONED.

Home sportsmen thought a great deal of Fred Welsh until a few days ago, but he has sadly fallen in grace since the negotiations for a match with Packy McFarland, of America, fell to the ground. The attitude of the English Press on the matter must be pleasing to the visit who will be able to say a good word as to the fairness of English journalists towards a stranger who met with shabby treatment. "The Sporting Life" is very severe on Welsh, and says, "He is warlike in peace and lamblike in times of war," and also had McFarland given way to Welsh on the question of the reference, some other hitch would probably have been manufactured to let Welsh out of a match with the man he has so maligned not once or twice but many times.

McFarland has created a "good impression" here and fairly called down Welsh by his offer to box at the National Sporting Club, which makes the statements of Welsh about not getting a fair deal when he met McFarland in America look absurd. McFarland has now been matched with J. Fletcher, of London, but home sportsmen would much rather see him try conclusions with Driscoll, and if they could split the difference of their weight, a matter of 8 lbs., it would lead to a great match.

FOOTBALL.

The Irish forwards showed to great advantage in the International Rugby match against England at Twickenham on Saturday. They carried most of the scrums, and excelled in the loose, and the only reason why the many splendid forward rushes did not lead to a score, was because of the very excellent defensive work by the English three-quarters and the full back. How the selectors' view the match may be judged from the fact of no change having been made in the Irish team for the match against Scotland, while several alterations have been made in England's fifteen for the next International. Ireland must be considered as a big factor in the championship, while England's chance has been lessened in consequence of the draw on Saturday (the second in the series of 34 games) of which England has won 21 and Ireland 11.

SOCCER.

Turning to the Soccer game, Ireland nearly scored a first win in the International at Belfast on Saturday. The Home side well deserved the lead of a goal to nil at half time, and after England had drawn level, soon after commencing the second period, the Irishmen again became very prominent. The excitement grew as the match progressed, and the pace showed no falling away. The visitors' goal had some narrow escapes, but the defence prevailed, the whistle sounding "no side" with the score one goal each. The match was the 28th in the series, of which England has won 25, with 3 draws.

THE TURF.

A prominent Grand National candidate in Caubeen was one of the four runners for the Broughton Handicap Steeplechase of 3 miles at Manchester on Tuesday. It was the first public outing of the crack since last November and his chance was reckoned at 8 to 1 the outsider of the quartette. Under the circumstances, his defeat in no way weakens his prospects for the Grand National, though he receded a point following the defeat.

The celebrated brood mare "Admiration" has just died after dropping a foal to "Spearmint," the Derby winner of 1906. This is a severe loss to Mayor E. Loder, but who has some slight compensation in that the foal survives. He is also the fortunate owner of "Admiral Hawke," an own brother to "Pretty Polly" (the latter, of course, being the most famous racer out of "Admiration") which many consider will win the Derby.

IN GENERAL.

Ernest Barry was piloted around the National Sporting Club by Harry Blackstaff on Monday, and in his immaculate dress clothes he looked more like a 'Varsity oarsman than the professional champion matched to row Arust for the world's title. Barry is very well and pleasing his advisers by the way he is progressing in his training.

The Anglo-American golfers, now in England, were entertained by the Professional Golfers' Association at Walton Heat on Wednesday, a number of foursome matches, in which a visitor was partnered by a home player, forming part of the proceedings.

It is expected that W. Cail, of Northumberland, the Honorary Secretary of the Rugby Union, will have charge of the team to visit South Africa shortly.

The Prince of Wales attended Saturday's Rugby International between England and Ireland.

Diggle has made breaks of 366, 419 and 159 this week and looks like beating Reece in their heat of the Saho Square Billiard Tournament.

R. Peters and A. Moore, both of America, with Wilson and others of England, are expected to meet in a one-mile roller-skating race shortly.

IDOLS AT MIRPUR KHAS.

THE following letter has been addressed by the Shri Jain Swetamber Conference, Bombay, to the Commissioner of Sind :—

Respected Sir,—We the General Secretaries of the Jain Swetamber Conference—a representative body of the Jain Swetamber Community residing in all parts of India—most respectfully beg to bring the following facts to your Honour's notice, hoping that they will receive due consideration and full justice from your Honour. We are informed by our coreligionists residing in Sind that they have personally seen the several idols and tablets excavated at Mirpur Khas and that they are convinced of the idols and the tablets being those of our Tirthankaras (Incarnations). Their assertion is also borne out by the description of the idols given in the "Sind Gazette" as reproduced in the "Times of India" of the 28th February 1910, a copy of which is herewith attached. "The figure" which as described by the "Sind Gazette" was moulded with exquisite delicacy and precision, showing Budha in a contemplative attitude "with both his hands in his lap" represents the contemplative posture of the Jina—god or Incarnation of the Jainas and not of Budha who in contradistinction to having both the hands in the lap of the idol, is always represented as having only his left hand in the lap and his right hand a little raised above and taken as high as his bosom. We further find a similar description, in the same "Gazette," of the tablets and the other idols on the walls which leads us to believe that they are all Jain idols. We are making further enquiries into the matter and we intend to send our representative to Mirpur Khas for a personal inspection of the same idols and tablets, and as soon as his enquiries are complete, we shall send your Honour a petition stating all the facts in detail. In the meantime we pray that your Honour will be pleased not to pass any orders for the final disposal of the said idols and tablets, for which act of kindness, we shall, as in duty bound ever pray.—We have, &c.,

KALYANCHAND SOBBAGCHAND,
GOLABCHAND DHADDA, M. A.,
General Secretaries, Jain Swetamber Conference

THE ROADS: AN ENGINEER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Considering how we like having our roads up for repairs it comes as a bit of a shock to me to find the Hughes Road free from piles of road metal and steam rollers. The nice little heaps of top dressing which monopolized half the foot path have found a temporary resting place on the road itself, and for both horse and foot nothing now obstructs the thoroughfare. In a part of the road it is true that one half is not the same level as the other half, but that is a mere detail. I feared we might be losing the familiar Road Roller when on Saturday at 1-20 p. m. I found the gentleman in charge awake and tinkering with his fire box with apparently some idea of getting up steam. At 11-10 he was enjoying a sound sleep and in view of the healthiness of the locality I consider it rather a shame that he should not have been allowed to enjoy so favourable a pitch for a bit longer. A stone-roller drawn by two bullocks had taken the place of him and his engine this afternoon, but they cleared off before dark. How long shall we have to wait before the road is again up?—Yours, &c.,

VIA INGENS.

Bombay, March 7.

AN interesting feature in the forthcoming opening of Parliament by the King was the carrying in the royal procession to the House of Lords, for the first time for 250 years, the standard of the Sovereign. In the battle of Edgehill, fought between Charles I. and the Parliament in 1642, the Royal Standard was captured by the enemy, when its bearer, Sir Edmund Verney, Knight Marshal, was killed; but it was recovered by a Capt. John Smith, of the King's Life Guards, who received a gold medal and a baronetcy for his service. Tradition has it that the Royal Standard was subsequently lost at the battle of Worcester, and that it was not replaced until last year, when, it will be remembered, the King was pleased to present a new one to be carried by the Standard Bearer of the Bodyguard, the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

THE PROGRESS OF PARLIAMENT.

ARMY ESTIMATES PRESENTED.

Adverse Division Narrowly Missed.

HE LORDS AND THE DELAYED BUDGET.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, March 7.

In the House of Commons, replying to rther questions regarding the Lords' resolu- ns, Mr. Asquith refused to add to his evious statements beyond mentioning that would include the proposals to shorten the ration of Parliament.

LONDON, March 8.

Mr. Haldane, introducing the Army timates last night, said the Territorials were ing recruited at the rate of a thousand weekly d were now 88½ per cent. of the establish- nt. There would be an extra allowance of 100,000 for the Regular Army manœuvres iich would be conducted on an extensive ale and would include Ireland and South frica.

Mr. Haldane detailed experiments in nnection with the automatic rifle and the tative adoption of a new bullet. The most essing need was to supply the deficiency of rses and men in the cavalry. He announced e establishment of a regular Aeronautical rps.

An amendment by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald isting on a fair wages clause in army con- cts, caused a flutter of excitement, though . Wyndham announced that he would not te against the Government. The Unionists re very keen on a division in view of the all attendance of Ministerialists, but the iendment was talked out.

The Lords have passed the War Loan demption Bill.

Lord Lansdowne called attention the delay in introducing the Budget. emphasised that the Government's finan- l methods would require the most ample tification. The Opposition's offer to legalise tain taxes would have immensely diminish- the difficulties.

Lord Crewe replied that Lord Lansdowne's guments were unconvincing, unpractical and reasonable. He repeated the statements ade by Ministers in the House of Commons fusing to split the Budget up. If the untry did not support the Government the oner it went about its business the better.

Later.

Mr. Haldane, in the debate on the Army timates, discussed the question of the pply of Officers. He said some deficiency isted, but not so great as popularly believed. e causes of the deficiency were, the raising the standard of examination and the en- gement of the establishment during the st four or five years by new staff appoint- nts in the Regular and the Territorial rmies. "The subject," said Mr. Haldane, vants very careful watching. The Govern- ent has already taken certain steps to put self in a safer position."

Dealing with the pay of Officers, he said: We have already done something. Other ings have to be done, particularly regarding ptains and Majors."

Mr. Haldane further detailed reforms insti- ted in Cavalry, including the establishment six new depots and certain additions to each giment at home, bringing the establishment 696 men and 523 horses. He hoped to nounce shortly a new scheme for the regis- tion of stallions and mares for army purposes d the direct purchase of three-year-olds by e Army from breeders.

The Prince of Wales was present throughout e Lords' debate yesterday. His daily pro- nged attendance of Parliament has attracted uch attention.

LONDON, March 8.

Bye-election in Ilkeston division has result- l as follows:—

Colonel Seely, Liberal..........10,204
Wright, Unionist..................6,871
No change.

ONDON COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTION.

A Narrow Majority.

LONDON, March 7.

Several recounts have been made in the ntral Finsbury Election where the Municipal eformer has been returned by one vote. The al result is thus: Municipal Reformers 60, rogressives 58.

The election of Aldermen will give the eformers a majority of about fifteen.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 8.

The London correspondent of the *English- an* wires:—Mr. H. E. A. Cotton has been ected to the London County Council for ntral Finsbury.

HE SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

Committee Appointed.

LONDON, March 8.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu plying to a question, said: "Lord Morley has ppointed a Committee, over which Lord romer will preside to prepare a scheme for e School of Oriental languages on the lines f the report of the Reay Committee. It will clude Lord Curzon, the Lord Mayor, Sir harles Hardinge, Sir Charles Lyall and Dr. rank Heath."

GERMAN NAVAL ACTIVITY

A Costly Friendship.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, March 8.

Advices from Berlin report that in the debate in the Reichstag on the Navy Estimates, the Socialists declared that the Chancellor's omission in the debate on the 5th instant to mention the limitation of armaments justified the British mistrust of Germany.

Herr von Tirpitz denied that Government had evaded the question of Naval Agreement with Britain. He denied that the German programme had been accelerated.

Several English newspapers, while reciprocating Count von Bethmann-Hollweg's sentiments of amity, insist that the German navy is being built on an unjustifiable scale for defence. They consider that friendship costing Britain millions a year is a doubtful advantage.

THE AMERICA POLO CUP.

Indian Team to Compete.

THE "TIMES'" CRITICISM.

LONDON, March 8.

Referring to the announcement that Comte Madre is taking an Indian polo team to Hurlingham and afterwards to America, the *Times* points out the difficulties of the scheme. It says that the original conditions of the America Cup confine the issue to an Anglo-American struggle. The holders of the Cup have to decide whether the term "England" can be stretched to mean the Empire.

The *Times* continues: "People in India unwarrantably underestimate the skill of Americans. Unless Indians can mount thoroughbred Australian ponies standing 14-3 they have no chance against the miniature race-horses of the opponents." It welcomes the coming of Indians to Hurlingham as conferring an immense benefit on English polo.

BRITISH NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Canada Accepts the New Regulation.

LONDON, March 8.

The Council of the National Rifle Association at its meeting to-day read a letter from the Dominion Association that they are forwarding a sample of service rifles. This disposes of the difficulty which arose in connection with Canada conforming to the new regulation.

THE GLASGOW SLUDENTS.

Lord Curzon's Reply.

LONDON, March 8.

Lord Curzon has written to the Council of Glasgow students that he regards the result of the *plebiscite* as a renewed assurance of confidence of the great majority. He regrets the trouble that the postponement of the address has caused the Council and thanks it for the considerate endeavour to ascertain the sentiments of the larger body.

THE KING'S HOLIDAY.

A Few Days in Paris.

LONDON, March 7.

King Edward has arrived in Paris.

LONDON, March 8.

King Edward is spending a few days in Paris.

CRICKET IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Fourth Test Match.

LONDON, March 8.

Capetown telegrams state that the fourth test match has opened there. England went in first and made 203, Woolley scoring 69 and Bird 57. At the drawing of stumps South Africa had made 93 for the loss of two wickets.

ANOTHER RAID BY THE MULLAH.

Heavy Looting.

LONDON, March 7.

Aden advices state that the Mullah has looted friendlies of three thousand camels, killing forty of the tribesmen.

TRADE RETURNS.

Great Improvement in Exports.

LONDON, March 7.

The trade returns for February show increases in imports of £690,214 and exports of £3,667,418. The increases are principally in iron, steel, cotton, wool and silk manufactures.

DEATH OF BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

LONDON, March 8.

The death is announced of the Bishop of Lincoln.

[The Right Reverend Edward King, D. D., Bishop of Lincoln, was born in 1829. He was the son of the late Archdeacon King of Rochester. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, and was ordained in 1854. He was Principal of Cuddesdon College, 1863-73; Canon of Christ Church and Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology, Oxford, 1873-85. His publications are many including "Medications on the Seven Last Words."]

It is proposed to present Mrs. D'Oyly Carte when she finally retires from London management, with a portrait of herself by an eminent painter, in recognition of the benefits which her reign at the Savoy has conferred on the public and "the profession."

THE NEW INDIAN DUTIES.

No Hope of Reduction.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, March 7.

In the House of Commons Mr. Steward asked whether with the approval of His Majesty's Government, the Indian Government had imposed a heavy duty on silver.

Mr. Montagu replied in the affirmative.

Replying to questions with regard to the tobacco duties, Mr. Montagu said: "Lord Morley has been in communication with India on the subject. The Government of India has fixed the rates with reference to the necessity of providing revenue to meet the loss on opium. Lord Morley will carefully watch the effect of the duties. The Government of India has undertaken to examine without delay the question of corresponding taxation of native tobacco."

LONDON, March 8.

Lord Morley, receiving a deputation of Members of Parliament from Bristol and neighbourhood, said he was unable to promise a reduction of the Indian tobacco duties.

SUPPOSED ATTEMPTED TRAIN-WRECKING.

Vigilance Committee Formed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 8.

On Saturday, the No. 3 Down Mail train on the East Indian Railway had a narrow escape from being wrecked between Ondal and Oyaria stations. While the train was running at full speed, the engine bumped against some heavy metal, the train jumping up. No serious damage was done. On examination it was found that the fish-plates of the down lines had been taken away, the sleepers having been shaken off causing a gap of 30 feet in length. The breach was repaired in a couple of hours. The police are enquiring into the matter.

CALCUTTA, March 8.

A Vigilance Committee to prevent the wrecking of trains and firing at passengers on the East Bengal State Railway at Cossipur was formed to-day. It was resolved to offer medals and money prizes to those who might succeed in bringing to justice persons attempting to wreck trains or firing at passengers. A Sub-Committee was formed for inspecting places adjoining a portion of the E. B. S. Railway within the jurisdiction of Cossipur.

The Chitpore Municipality is taking the necessary steps for having all lands within 50 feet of the railway lines kept clear of jungles

MADRAS OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

Recent Enquiry into Alleged Malpractices.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, March 8.

Mr. S. Manickam who has been before the public in connection with recent inquiries about the working of the Madras Ophthalmic Hospital has now issued an appeal to non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council and the Madras Legislative Council requesting them to draw the attention of Government to the way in which the Hon'ble Mr. J. Andrew conducted the enquiry and praying for the adoption of measures to place the working of the Indian Medical Department on a sounder and more efficient basis.

RAJENDRAPUR TRAIN DACOITY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, March 8.

In the Rajendrapur train dacoity case, six more witnesses were examined to-day. One of them describing the occurrence said he would not be able to recognise now the perpetrators of the crime. The case stands adjourned to the 10th instant when this inquiry is expected to end.

THE NEXT VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 8.

The London correspondent of the *Englishman* wires on the 7th instant as follows:—"I learn on good authority that the next Viceroy will be either Lord Kitchener or Sir Charles Hardinge, late Ambassador at St. Petersburg and now permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

FIGHTING ANARCHY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 8.

A meeting of the Central Committee which has been formed for concerting anti-anarchical measures was held at the Indian Association this afternoon and a programme of work was considered. It was recognised that an active campaign must be organised for the purpose. Mr. Surendranath Banerjee of the *Bengalee* and Mr. P.C. Roy, Editor of the *Indian World*, took a leading part.

FREE PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Mr. Gokhale's Resolution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 8.

The Viceroy has fixed the 18th March for the discussion of Mr. Gokhale's Resolution on Free Primary Education. Mr. Orange, Director General of Education, will be the principal spokesman on the Government side and it is expected that the official attitude will be one of sympathetic opposition.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 8.

At the forthcoming Convocation of the Calcutta University, fixed for the 12th instant, the Viceroy will attend for the last time as Chancellor and confer the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy on three distinguished Graduates, Principal Brojendra Nath Seal and Professors Hiralall Haldar and Shyamdas Mukerjee.

Earl Fortescue has sold to a Londoner his estate of 5,000 acres at Tattershall, Lincolnshire, and the historic castle built in the fifteenth century by Cromwell, the Lord High Treasurer.

FRONTIER RAIDS.

Reward to Indian Soldiers for Gallantry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, March 8.

A grand parade took place at Quetta on 7th March, when Quarter-Master Sergeant Maunder in distributing Good Service Medals to the men of the 19th Lancers, said:—"These six men receive the decoration as a reward of the gallant conduct in an encounter with the notorious raider, Multar on January 23rd, 1909. Kote Dafadar Khan himself shot Multan after creeping up to within thirty yards of him in the open. The two men with him were shot dead and Kote Dafadar Khan himself had a narrow escape. Dafedar Mehr Khan, though himself severely wounded, rode down a raider who was attacking another Sowar thereby saving this Sowar's life. Dafedar Yusuf Ali Khan by exposing himself and drawing the fire of the enemy enabled Lieut. F. Curtis to extricate himself from a very nasty position. Rasaldar Abdul Aziz Khan with seven men succeeded in heading back the raiders when they were making for the place where Captain Lance was lying severely wounded. Three of his men were killed."

TO-DAY'S COUNCIL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 8.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has given notice of a question relating to the scheme for throwing open to the general medical profession some higher medical appointments which have been hitherto held by officers of the Indian Medical Service. The Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah will ask about the grievances of Assistant Surgeons.

CALCUTTA, March 8.

The resolution relating to the Railway Debt and interest which Mr. Gokhale is to bring up before the Council to-morrow will be abandoned and the resolution relating to reduction of Telegraph votes has been withdrawn.

MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, March 8.

A serious motor-car accident occurred at midnight yesterday, when Messrs. Beardsell, Cook and Lipping escaped with their lives. The first named was driving his magnificent motor and in taking a turn the gear went out of order and the car collided with the parapet wall of a bridge. The occupants were thrown out, Mr. Beardsell being picked up in a nullah of the Cooum River. He was picked up unconscious, but recovered this morning. Medical assistance was promptly rendered and all are now progressing fairly. The car was wrecked.

A CASE OF RUINOUS LITIGATION.

Huge Commission Paid.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 8.

To-day Sir Lawrence Jenkins and Mr. Justice Woodroffe had a typical case of ruinous litigation during the hearing of which the Chief Justice expressed surprise to learn that in one case the Official Trustee was paid Rs 40,000 as commission. The suit related to the state of Maniklal Seal, a millionaire of Calcutta. The latter will come up again when the papers would be ready.

BAIL UNDER THE CRIMES ACT.

Power of District Judges.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 8.

At the High Court, this afternoon, before Justices Stephen and Carnduff there was a discussion lasting for nearly two hours over the interpretation of certain section of the Crimes Act when the question of bail came up in the case of Lalit Kumar Chatterjee, pleader of Krishnagar, an accused in the Howrah Political Dacoity case. It was argued that the Sessions Judge had no jurisdiction to grant bail. Mr. Chaudhury, on the contrary, urged that the Sessions Judge being a superior Court had jurisdiction under the Criminal Procedure Code. Judgment was reserved.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A RAMOSHI.

Policeman Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, March 8.

The Court of the Additional Sessions Judge during the forenoon was packed with villagers of Bhamburda who awaited the verdict of the case in which the Police Patel of that village was charged with the murder of a police ramoshi of the same village. The Additional Judge delivered his charge to the jury who retired for a quarter of an hour and returned an unanimous verdict of "not guilty." The Judge accepted the verdict and acquitted the accused.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 8.

Mr. Neville Priestley, who has applied for permission to retire from Government Service, has been appointed Managing Director of the South Indian Railway.

Major Kincaid, R. E., will be posted to the North-Western Railway as Deputy Traffic Superintendent.

It has been finally decided to abolish the post of Railway Secretary to the Madras Government.

SAD SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

Tea-Planter Killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 8.

A tragic shooting fatality occurred in the Dooars on the night of the 28th February, resulting in the death of a tea-planter, Mr. J. F. A. Thompson. The deceased, with a Native shikari and a European friend, went out shooting on the top of the hills. All took a rest, Thompson on a machan and the shikari on the ground. The shikari fell asleep and his gun which accidentally went off killed Mr. Thompson almost instantaneously.

BOMBAY IMPROVEEMNT TRUST.

The Town Planning Bill.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. P. Orr, I.C.S., presiding.

The Board considered the Government resolution of the 8th January forwarding for criticisms and suggestions, if any, the Draft Bill on Bombay Town Planning.

The Chairman submitted the following note on the Town Planning Bill:

The object of this bill must at once commend itself to a body like the Improvement Trust which has been constituted in order to secure the improvement of Old Bombay and the early development of New Bombay on sanitary lines; for that object is to secure that in the development of areas in which there is land used or soon likely to be used for building purposes the land is laid out to the best advantage in the interests of the general community.

The class of land-owners who have most to gain by the Town Planning Act consists of owners of low-lying back-lands such as those in Dharavi, Mahim, and Sewri, and those in the block between Haines Road and Ripon Road in the East Agripada Improvement Scheme. In the interior of this block the several occupancies are so small, so irregular in shape, and so much cut off from access to the main roads, that it is worth no man's while to fill up his land, so long as his neighbours don't all do the same; and even if a few combined to fill up a good proportion of the whole the existence of the remainder in its present insanitary condition would prevent the few enterprising ones from deriving any profit from their costly enterprise, and matters would be further complicated by uncertainty as to the lines on which the neighbouring properties would be developed. Under the Town Planning Act, the whole area can be levelled up and laid out in roads and building sites at the expense of the owners; the owners of plots which after deduction of the areas required for roads and open spaces, are too small to be separately built on will receive money compensation for the loss of their land, while all the rest will receive shares in the newly plotted out estate proportionate in value to their respective original holdings. Thus by the adoption of what I may call a policy of compulsory co-operation many small land-owners whose holdings were till now practically incapable of development get them rapidly developed to their maximum value at a cost which by reason of the work being done on a large scale, must be less than it would have been had each owner worked for himself. The fact that so much more good building land in this neighbourhood is put on the market might tend to temporarily reduce the value of the frontage plots on the existing roads within which the area in question is contained; but on the other hand there is a countervailing tendency resulting from the great improvement in the sanitary condition of the neighbourhood; and if the nett result is a depreciation in the value of any individual property, the depreciation is made good by payment of compensation under Section 15.

The main difference in practical policy between the City of Bombay Improvement Act and the Town Planning Act is that whereas under the former the Trust have to buy up land and lay it out, under the latter all land except what is acquired for roads and open spaces is left in possession of its owners.

The acquisition of property under the City of Bombay Improvement Act involves a long and expensive inquiry into title much friction between the Trust and land-owners on account of dispossession and disputes as to the adequacy of compensation, the expenditure of large capital sums, and (here's where the shoe pinches most) great risk by reason of the land being left undisposed of on the Trust's hands long after it is acquired.

All this is avoided by the new policy of leaving the land with its original holders. The public purse escapes not merely the capital cost of the land but the financial loss which the Trust now have to suffer by being forced to take up land long before they can dispose of it at a remunerative rate. This is well illustrated in Scheme IV (Gamdevi). Under the Town Planning Act we could have got this estate laid out on a map and constructed the main roads, leaving plot owners to apply for construction of further roads (at their expense in the shape of development tax) as the demand for house sites increased; whereas we have had to buy up and develop the whole estate and are now paying annual Interest and Sinking Fund charges far in excess of the rents we receive for the few plots which we have been able to lease. Similarly in Schemes V, VI and XXXI, we have before us the certain prospect of heavy loss in the shape of Interest and Sinking Fund charges, because we had to acquire and shall have to develop the lands therein long before we can hope to lease them. Luckily, we have not yet taken up the Mahim Woods Scheme; and it will be interesting to apply the Town Planning Act to that area and compare the results to the public purse with those in Schemes V and VI just opposite.

Thus far as to the general objects of the Act; approving them, we may now examine the provisions of the Act to see how it is proposed to achieve these objects. In the absence of any practical experience, it will obviously be very hard for us to judge how the proposed machinery will work. Both Mr. Kent and Mr. Delves, think there will have to be many important amendments in the Bill; and I fear the Trustees will, like the Corporation, feel that they have not had enough time to think the matter over. I therefore, propose that we should so far as we can in the time available, state what our objections are and ask for another opportunity so state our objections on any further points which we have not had time to fully consider, and further to make constructive suggestions where we think amendment necessary.

Section 6 (1) makes it appear that there will be no public notification of a scheme before it is approved by Government. It should be incumbent on the Local Authority before they prepare a scheme to give owners of large properties opportunities to send in suggestions as to how their land and land in the vicinity should be developed. This is perhaps contemplated by Section 20 (2) (a); but it should be made more clear.

The provision in Section 6 (2) for modification of a scheme requires safe-guarding. Such modifications ought to be very rare, and liberal compensation should be given, as in the English Act, Clause 58 (b), when they upset arrangements based on the original scheme. It might be well to provide that there shall be no important modification except with the concurrence of owners paying in the aggregate more than half the development tax of the area affected.

Section 9 (1).—After modification of a scheme no one may proceed with any work in contravention of it, even though he started in ignorance of the scheme; Section 9 (2) debars him from compensation under Section 15. This is very hard on people who began building before notification of the scheme. Possibly they may be entitled to compensation for depreciation of property though not to damages as against the Local Authority for the demolition of a house; if so the point should be made more clear. In the English Act Section 58 (2) it is only works commenced after authority to prepare a scheme is applied for that are subject to the no compensation rule.

It should be distinctly provided that, if a Local Authority see a work started which will contravene a scheme they are preparing, they should warn the persons interested and consider their suggestions.

Section 11.—It is difficult to foresee how redistribution will affect rights in land. Apparently, rights of mortgage over an original plot should be held to apply to the substituted plot, and any plot given up to the Local Authority will be free of all such encumbrances; but ought not this to be definitely provided for in the Act? Presumably, such rights as easements which are inseparable from the particular plot must remain as before.

If owners of more than half of the area of a plot in respect of which redistribution is necessary agree to provision being made for redistribution in the scheme, the others must yield. It should be clearly provided that all the owners affected should be consulted; otherwise the thing may be arranged without the knowledge of those most seriously affected. Further, the matter should not be determined by a majority in respect of area, but by a majorityty in respect of value of the land concerned.

Section 13 is wholly objectionable. It leaves too much to an interested party viz. the Local Authority. It would be fairer to have full compensation, not the specially defined "reasonable price" fixed by a trained valuer as sole arbitrator between the Local Authority and the landowner. As the Bill stands, the Local Authority have, in case of land used for agricultural purposes (even though suitable for building sites in the near future), their choice between paying under Land Acquisition Act full value+15 per cent. or paying value for agricultural purposes. In all cases the latter will cost them the less and the owner will suffer loss unjustly; but if he abstains from cultivating the land, he will get what the Local Authority think fair value, and this always will be less than the market value+15 per cent. Vide Mr. Delves's note on this point.

Section 15.—The payment of more or less compensation affects the total cost of a scheme and therefore the total amount payable by the community in the shape of development tax. The Local Authority represents the interests of the community and therefore should not be the authority for assessing compensation. Here again, therefore, there should be an independent value to assess compensation.

Provisions corresponding to those of Clauses 57 (1) (b), 58 (3) and 59 of the English Act might with advantage be introduced into the Bombay Bill.

Clause 57 (1) (b) empowers the Local Authority to execute any work which an owner is required to execute under a scheme if delay by the owner is prejudicing the efficient operation of the scheme. It might for instance be necessary to fill in a neglected piece of land when all the surrounding land has been filled in.

Clause 58 (3) recognizes that just as a private owner is entitled to compensation if a scheme depreciates his property so the Local Authority is entitled to some payment if a scheme enhances the value of a private property; the Local Authority may claim half the enhancement.

Clause 59 excludes or limits compensation for depreciation of private property in certain cases e. g. when it is due to prescription of so much open space about a building, or prescription of the height or character of a building.

Nothing is said in the Bill as to the details of the procedure to be followed in effecting redistribution and assessing the development tax—both very difficult matters. Under the former head Mr. Delves has made some constructive suggestions which deserve careful consideration. He apparently favours compulsory redistribution. This is somewhat drastic, and perhaps it would be better to leave the option with the owners; when they find that the prescriptions of the scheme make parts of their land useless for building purposes until after redistribution, they will be the more ready to agree.

The provisions as to development tax aim at charging the land with the cost of improving its value; but in the case of big through roads and drains it will be necessary to take into consideration the advantages conferred thereby on the community in general and charge the lands served with only a share in the total cost, leaving the remainder to be borne in Bombay by general Municipal revenues, which will also bear the cost of maintenance.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla was of opinion that there was no need for such a bill when the Municipal Act and the Improvement Trust Act existed. If any further requirements were needed than provisions might be added to the Improvement Trust Act which was shortly to be amended.

Mr. Meade suggested a redistribution of cost and expenses among the house owners and land-lords after new roads were constructed, large improvement schemes were completed.

It being 5 o'clock before the consideration could be completed, the matter was adjourned till Tuesday next to enable the Chairman to formulate a resolution.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT HYDERABAD.

Tragedy at Volunteer Sports.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, March 8.

A most regrettable accident occurred at the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles sports on Saturday afternoon and terminated fatally on Sunday evening. The deceased was Bombardier Trumpeter Giles, Royal Artillery, who was violently thrown from his horse while taking part in section tent-pegging. He was promptly conveyed to the Station Hospital where he died from concussion of brain. The deceased was a promising young soldier and had on many occasions won prizes for the best man-at-arms and was also a good cricketer. The funeral took place last evening at the military cemetery, Trimulgherry, and was attended by nearly every man of the 17th Brigade R. F. A., and many members of the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles. The coffin was borne on a gun carriage and covered with the Union Jack and with very many wreaths. The 1st Sherwood Foresters furnished the band and the Royal Artillery the firing party. The funeral service was most impressively read by the Rev. C. D. Giles, M.A., Chaplain of Trimulgherry. Much sympathy has been expressed for the deceased's young widow.

THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Prize Distribution at Kolhapur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, March 8.

Mrs. Wodehouse distributed prizes last evening to boys of the untouchable classes in Kolhapur. Major Wodehouse presided. A large gathering of European and Native ladies and gentlemen was assembled in the College Hall for the purpose. After a recitation was over Mr. Kadam read an account of the local Depressed Classes Mission work.

Major Woodhouse then spoke and said he was pleased to note that besides book education discipline and habits of cleanliness were given to boys in the Miss Clarke hostel. It is well, he said, to see boys courageous, high spirited and enthusiastic, but they must also learn to show courtesy and respect to age and authority. Continuing he said he should be glad to see more attention paid by masters to the development of character and to the recognition of the fact that students should be taught to accept education as a social trust, not to be used for selfish enjoyment but for the improvement of the age. After thanking the promoters of the cause of the depressed classes in Kolhapur he concluded his speech amid great applause.

His speech was translated into Marathi by Professor Lathe.

The prizes were then distributed. Rao Bahadoor Sabnis in a neat little speech thanked Major Wodehouse for his sympathy to the depressed classes which he said had materially strengthened their hands. After thanks to His Highness the Maharajah, the assembly dispursed.

FORCING BOYS TO JOIN SAMITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, March 8.

An interesting case was partly heard to-day by Mr. Mackenzie, Joint Magistrate. Two young men of Wari, alleged to be members of some Samity, have been accused of having wrongfully confined and threatened the life of a boy of 15 unless he joined their 'dol,' meaning party.

POONA DIVISIONAL HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, March 8.

In the Divisional Army Hockey Tournament for Native Troops there was a tie between the 103rd Mahrattas and the 12th Pioneers which was replayed and resulted in the former winning by three goals to nil. To-morrow the 114th Mahrattas meet the 66th Punjabis.

NASIK MURDER TRIAL.

Murderer Refuses to Kill Himself.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

The trial of seven of the prisoners arrested in connection with the murder of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson at Nasik on December 21st was continued yesterday morning at the Bombay High Court, before a special tribunal consisting of the Chief Justice, Sir Basil Scott, Sir Narayan Chandawarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

The prisoners are Anante Lakshiman Kanhere, charged with murder; Krishna Gopal Karve and Vinayak Narayan Deshpande, charged with abetment and being present at the crime; and Ganesh Balaji Vaidya and Dallatraya Pandurang Joshi charged with abetment without being present.

At the re-opening of the Court, the Advocate-General, leading Counsel for the Crown, made a few corrections of dates which had been wrongly given by him in his statement on Monday.

Mr. Lowndes, also for the prosecution, in reply to Mr. Justice Heaton, said the date of the Dussarah Holiday, which had been mentioned in the case was October 23.

Mr. Lowndes then continued the examination of Mr. Pulsikar, Magistrate of Nasik, and the latter deposed to the confession of accused No. 6. "The confession was given voluntarily and the accused gave no signs of ill-treatment." His confession contained a copy of the oath of the secret society, describing its objects similarly to the description of the Advocate-General as being to enrol members to obtain weapons and explosives, and thereby to get Swaraj. The accused also disclosed the process which the members employed in the preparation of picric acid and described how on a journey to Bombay he went to a place in Girgaum and was given sulphuric and nitric acid and two pistols, which he took to Nasik. At the night meeting which was held in darkness, Soman asked Anante if he were prepared to commit murder. He said, "yes"; but he refused to commit suicide afterwards by taking a powder. This accused also related an incident at Barsi Road in the house of Anante's brother. Anante said to his brother the Swadeshi movement is going on. "We are four brothers, what does it matter if one is lost?" The brother replied that by murder the best interests of the country would never be obtained.

A "HARMLESS" SOCIETY.

This accused Ganesh also described the formation of the society. He said, he was sitting in his rooms one day studying English, when Deshpande came, bringing with him a boy, who turned out to be Dattu. A secret society was suggested, and later on he was visited by one Laxmi Dunvaker, who told him there was no harm in such a society. It was decided that the society should be formed, and the oath was at once administered. This which appeared to have already been prepared by the others laid each member under a solemn promise to obey the commands of the society and, invoked Almighty God to assist each member to carry out its objects, and faithfully maintain its secrets.

Mr. Lowndes asked Mr. Pulsikar why in the case of each accused he had him brought to his office some time before his statement was taken, and he replied that he might have time to remove any impression which the police might have made upon his mind.

The statement of the seventh accused Dattu, was read. He said he came from Aurungabad where he was persuaded by Gungaram to join the secret society there. He took an oath swearing loyalty to the society and expressing his willingness; should he fail to carry out any of its orders to submit to any punishment which it might be pleased to inflict. Also he acknowledged that the divulging of the society's secrets should be tantamount to eating cow's flesh. After the taking of the oath, Gangaram discussed the objects of the society and assassination. He exclaimed, "This is no work for Brahmans. We must have some others." A little later the oath was administered to a Mahratta.

STORY OF THE TRAGEDY.

Continuing the witness, Pulsikar said, he was at the theatre when the assassination occurred and was seated in the second row from the stage. Mr. Jackson came in on his right, only a few paces away, and had to come down some steps. Before he reached these however he fell. When the people heard the first report they thought it was a cracker in the Collector's honour and they all stood up to receive him. He turned round and saw the assassin standing about a yard from Mr. Jackson. His left hand was in his pocket and his right, held a pistol, with which he fired four or five shots at him. Witness raised his stick and rushed forward to knock aside the murderer's hand, but he was too late. Mr. Jackson fell at the second shot, and as far as he could see he never moved again. The assassin was seized by several people and witness running up took a loaded revolver from his pocket, which he afterwards handed to the police. In his right pocket there were some "pairas," a handkerchief and a piece of paper with some writing in pencil upon it and some powder wrapped in paper.

Mr. Lowndes said at present they did not know what the powder was.

Witness said he saw some blood on the accused's face at the time. He did not know how it was caused; but he had since been told it was done by his stick. Mr. Jackson's body was afterwards removed to the bungalow.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, witness admitted that since taking the confessions he had been promoted and would receive increased pay. He had been a Mamlatdar for ten years, had recorded a great many confessions, and had certified some of them to be involuntary. He did not examine the persons of the accused as they having stated that they had not been tortured he did not consider it necessary. When he took the statements there were no police in the room.

Mr. Wadia: Was any paper brought to you by the police stating what the accused were about to say?—No, never, only in the case of certain witnesses in other cases.

Did you know what they were going to say beforehand?—No.

No information was received by you?—No.

Replying to Mr. Baptista, witness said, he tried to ward off the murderer's hand with his stick, but he did not know whether he struck the accused or not.

Mr. Baptista: You told the Sessions Judge that you did strike the first accused?—I do not remember.

You boasted of having hit him, did'nt you?—No.

Continuing witness said the confessions were taken in the old catcheri in the city where some of the prisoners were kept. He admitted that this room was used for this purpose in the present case only.

Mr. Baptista put a series of questions to the witness, seeking to show that he had received information of the contents of the confessions prior to taking them, but all of these witness steadily denied.

Witness admitted that he received from the police a letter which had been found torn up inside an envelope and which he was asked to put before accused No. 3, and see if he had anything to say about it. Ganesh drew up his own statement and drew the sketch with which it was illustrated. If he said he had not, he should be considered a liar.

Mr. Baptista put it to the witness that it was the work of a trained artist, but the witness persisted that it was only a rough sketch.

The next witness was Mr. John Cuthbert Bowen, at present acting as Police Prosecutor, who was called to indentify the signature of the Secretary of the Judicial Department, on the order under Section 2 of the Act of 1908.

Mr. Alexander Montgomerie, I.C.S., the Committing Magistrate, deposed to taking the statement of the first accused on January 31st. Records of this were taken at the time in Mahrathi by witness' clerk and in English by witness.

The statement of No. 1 required very few questions. His statement was made with practically no interference from the Court. On a later occasion he put some questions to the accused, all of which he appeared to answer quite willingly.

Mr. Wadia here objected that a statement under Section 364, C. P. C., was not admissible to the record in proceedings under the new Act.

The Chief Justice pointed out that a statement which was made to a Magistrate voluntarily was admissible under Section 342.

Mr. Baptista supported the objection and in reply to a question from him, witness said, in his opinion he was entitled to record the examination under both the Criminal Procedure Code and the new Act.

WITNESS COMPLAINS OF COUNSEL.

At this point a remark was made at the Barristers table, and Mr. Montgomerie leaning forward said to Mr. Rustom Wadia: "Do you mind not insulting me in public?"

Turning to the Bench he remarked, "My Lord, I complain that the gentleman sitting next to Mr. Baptista remarked: 'He thinks too much of himself, referring to me."

The Chief Justice: Did you say that Mr. Wadia.

Mr. Wadia: Yes, My Lord, I made that remark to my friend, Mr. Baptista.

The Chief Justice: You should keep such remarks to yourself.

Mr. Wadia: I did, My Lord; it was to my friend, Mr. Baptista.

The Chief Justice: But it reached the witness. Sit down and don't let it occur again.

The point of law was argued by Mr. Baptista and the Advocate-General replied.

The Court decided that the statements were admissible.

The Advocate-General put in the statement made before Mr. Montgomerie by accused No. 1, Anante Lakshman Kanhare. In this the accused stated that he went to the theatre for the purpose of murdering Mr. Jackson, because the latter oppressed the ryot. He bought the revolvers at a place in Aurangabad for Rs. 35. Reading the newspapers it had appeared to him that the sahibs were oppressive on the poor people and had murdered them. The crime had no connection with any secret society whatever. He saw Mr. Jackson during Savarkar's trial.

"WHY NOT KILL DAVAR?"

He sought an opportunity to kill Mr. Jackson, at his Court but did not succeed in finding one. One morning at the cachery he saw Mr. Jackson enter, and asked a clerk what sort of a man Mr. Jackson was, and he was told he was merciful and very good to the poor. After that he hesitated for sometime to commit the murder. He decided to wait for Ganesh's advice and accordingly asked him. "Why are you killing Mr. Jackson causelessly? Why don't you kill Davar who punished Tilak?" He afterwards said: "If you are going to send me I will first kill Davar's son, for then he will understand what grief on account of one's children is, because he has got Tilak removed from the midst of his children and has sentenced him to transportation." Ganesh said he could not reply just then. His mind was prepared "for the work" by reading "the Life of Mazzini" written by Savarkar.

ASSASSIN'S STORY OF HIS CRIME.]

At the close of his statement Anante told how he shot Mr. Jackson as follows:—"Then we came near the Theatre and Deshpande showed me a seat near the door, and he went and sat at a distance of ten or twenty cubits from me. I asked him where is the helper? He said, "the helper has been posted in the theatre." My eye fell on Karwe. He was sitting there. Then I sat on a board near the door just at the entrance and Deshpande went there, Deshpande told me if you fail to do this work then your assistant, who has been posted near the chairs, that is near Mr. Jackson's seat, will do it. And if your helper does not do it, then it was arranged that I was to come out again and do this work near the door. I went and took my seat; the play had begun. After sometime Mr. Jackson came. While he was getting down from the carriage and coming up I got down the board and stood below. Mr. Jackson was walking on ahead and there were two European ladies behind him. He was walking on and talking as soon as he came. I was just standing with the black pistol in hand. As he stepped some paces, inside the door. I fired one shot. The first shot missed, passing from below his arm pit. The next hit him in the arm pit, and all the rest struck him in front and Mr. Jackson fell down. There were in all six shots, one missed and all the other five struck him. Then, after I had stood for some time,

BELATED REPENTANCE.

that is for four or five minutes, I was arrested."

At a later examination the Magistrate asked. How did the idea of killing Sahebs first come into your head? Accused replied, "It appeared to me that our people do not get justice from sahibs. I have read many instances of oppression in the Kesari, Rastramat, Kal and other newspapers, and I think that by killing sahebs we people will get justice. I never got injustice myself nor anyone else whom I know. I now regret having killed Meherban (Mr. Jackson), I killed a good man causelessly. I feel sorry for it."

Apparently from the statement the Magistrate asked the second accused how the idea that the British were guilty of oppression came into his head. He replied that it came quite spontaneously. The moment oppression was practised, it was felt quite naturally at once; it was not necessary to teach the people that it was present. A man felt a scorpion's sting the moment it stung him. The accused admitted that he had given a powder to Anante.

The second accused, Karve, made a statement to him, Mr. Montgomerie continued, on February 1.

Mr. Montgomerie was being questioned by the Advocate-General when the prisoner's Interpreter rose and informed the Court that accused No. 1, wished to make a statement.

The Chief Justice: Does he wish to ask any question?

The Interpreter: No, he wishes to say that that statement was not voluntarily made by him.

The Chief Justice: He will have an opportunity of saying that or anything else he wants to say, when the evidence is closed.

The remaining accused's statements having been put in, the prisoners' Interpreter announced that accused No. 1 wished to ask some questions of Mr. Montgomerie and they were put as follows:—

Was it not in your presence that Mr. Davar said that all the heads of the Brahmins should be cut off?—No, it was not.

Is it not a fact that Mr. Davar had got a paper ready written for the deposition?—No, I never saw any such paper.

It is not true that you abused me when I expressed my unwillingness to make a further statement or to say that my first statement was untrue?—No, it is not true.

Is it not also true that Mr. Davar read some statements and I simply repeated what he read?—No, it is not true.

The case was adjourned and it was announced that the Court, inspite of its being a Court holiday, will sit to-day from 11 to 4.

CONCERT AT Y. W. C. A.

The concert held at the Y. W. C. A. Buildings, Wellington Lines, Bombay, yesterday evening was a distinct success. On this occasion, M. Lorange, the distinguished pianist, received the support of well known musical talent, and the programme drew a large and appreciative audience. Mons. Lorange, first rendered Schumann's "Pianoforte Concerto," which is well described as a pearl in pianoforte literature. He played with great spirit, and gave a clever display of his technical abilities. The accompaniment was played in an effective and finished manner by Miss Schmuck. Much praise is also due to M. Lorange for his artistic playing of the Chopin items, in which his "cantabile" touch was the chief feature. In response to an insistent encore he played with great grace and delicacy a Nocturne by Chopin. He contributed later, Brams' "Rhapsody," and Moskowski's "Scherzo Valse" both pieces full of technical difficulties. He was associated with Miss Schmuck in the "Danse Macabre" by Saint-Saens, a symphony arranged for two pianos. The weird character of the music was brought out very strikingly by both performers. Miss Flossie Benjamin charmed the audience with her dainty rendering of the "Serenade" by Gounod. The first movement of the Greig Sonata for Pianoforte and Violin was given by Miss and Mr. Schmuck. Greig's music is a blending of delicacy and grace, with rugged power and untimed wildness and these characteristics found full expression in the artistic and highly finished interpretation given by the players. On receiving an encore, Mr. Schmuck played Dvorak's "Humeresque." A very heavy share of the programme devolved on Miss Schmuck. The refined, sympathetic quality of her playing being much noticed in the various items in which she took part. Mr. Horace Dennis's fine baritone voice was heard to much advantage in Blumenthal's "My Queen," which he sang with much nerve, and he was recalled. M. Lorange is to be congratulated on the success of his concert.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

THE DUTY ON SILVER.

At the second meeting of the Viceroy's Council to consider the Budget after Mr. Gokhale's speech on his amendment. The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy said:—My Lord, I cordially second this amendment I had myself thought of moving an amendment to this effect. I believe it represents faithfully the views of the community, and were it only for this fact I, as a representative of the people, should have supported it. But there are weighty considerations besides to compel my support. Silver is a metal which, however discredited, still largely influences the commercial operations of the world, and unless mines come to be closed for sheer loss a remote contingency by-the-bye, the output is not likely to be seriously reduced in the near future. We cannot with impunity disturb the value of the metal, the least of all can the Government of India do that. India has intimate commercial connection with silver-using countries, and whatever view may be taken of its currency policy the success of that policy largely depends upon the rehabilitation of the rupee which is facilitated by an appreciation in the value of silver. The present currency policy of this Government came to be adopted in consequence of the phenomenal depreciation in the value of the metal. Every effort has been made in the past to check this depreciation, and with the passage of the Sherman Acts, the urgency for the adoption of a bold policy became apparent. The Indian mints came to be closed to the free coinage of silver, with the object of producing an artificial contraction in the volume of the currency, thereby giving tone to the rupee. That policy has so far succeeded in the attainment of its object. But we have not yet passed through the experimental stage and he will be a bold prophet who will claim for the rupee a permanent appreciation in value through the currency measures of Government. The Gold Standard Reserve proves the necessity of caution and preparation against future fall in Sterling Exchange. There are periods when the Council Bills do not pass through the market as easily as could be desired, and the Secretary of State has to withdraw bills from it in order to give tone to it. But, my Lord, what strain will it cause upon the resources of Government if there is a heavy fall in the value of silver? The greater the disparity in values between gold and silver the greater is the risk of an unwholesome disturbance in the Sterling Exchange, and the acuter is the difficulty of this Government. Interest and prudence should make the Government careful not to take any step which has the effect of depreciating the value of silver. For the success of its currency policy the price of silver should be maintained at as high a figure as possible. Admitted this, it necessarily follows that any measure calculated to cause a slump in silver will jeopardise its currency policy, and will be productive of fearful consequences. That the measure proposed of placing a heavy import duty on silver will force down its price, no one, I trust, will deny. The announcement has already caused considerable depression in the market. The only hope now depends upon the unabated activity of the private demand. Upon this point, however, we are left to conjecture. The view that the demand will remain unaffected by the duty is, in my humble opinion, too optimistic. In the price in India is temporarily increased on account of the heavy duty, the only reasonable supposition is that the demand will shrink. If the demand is weak, the price of silver in the world's market must fall until it reaches a point when it will be possible for importers to maintain in India the present level of prices even after payment of the duty. But that is a contingency which cannot be viewed with equanimity by Government. The harmful effects of a further fall in silver can be neutralised by Government by creating a further contraction in the volume of the currency and thus producing a greater scarcity of the rupee, by maintaining the Gold Standard Reserve at a higher figure, and further, by more frequent withdrawal of Council Bills from the market. Each of these measures, which may have to be adopted simultaneously, will have serious consequence of its own. "I know, my Lord, there is a respectable body of opinion in favour of a heavy duty on silver as a subsidiary currency measure but, through the natural operation of economic laws, such a duty would cause a fall in the price of silver. I do not understand how a further depreciation in the value of silver can help Sterling Exchange. There are prophets who predict that the proposed duty will gradually lead to the introduction of a gold currency into the country. The Hon'ble Finance Minister's exposition of the financial difficulties of Government and the circumstances under which and the purposes for which the duty on silver is sought to be increased, should disillusionise them. A Finance Minister troubled with increasing shortage of revenue cannot be expected to undertake such a costly change in the currency of the country. I believe the Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson has no such ambitious idea, and his proposal to get more money from silver imports is clearly inspired by financial necessities only. And I point out its probable effects upon the Sterling Exchange only to prove its unsuitability as a fiscal measure. It remains to be seen how long the present firmness in Exchange continues. If it does not continue, it will not be for this duty on silver. "My Lord, the existing currency policy of the Government is attacked by a large number of critics on the ground that it imposes an indirect tax upon the people of nearly 40 per cent. I will not attempt to fix with precision the extent of the increased burden, but it must be admitted that the scarcer the rupee the greater is the liability of the citizen having to make fixed payments. Anything therefore which may force Government to produce a greater contraction in the volume of the currency must be viewed with alarm by the people. The other two measures which the exigencies of the situation may force upon Government must be more or less matters of serious concern to Government and the people alike. Then there is the question of general prices of commodities which, according to expert opinion, are not completely free from the influence of the currency policy of the Government. The present high level which has necessitated an official inquiry into the causes is, in the opinion of people who ought to know, partially due to that policy and the consequential depreciation of silver. A further fall in the value of silver may be responsible for a further rise in prices. That will be a position full of difficulty and distress. The influence of the duty again on the infant cotton industry of the country, which is admittedly passing through a period of great depression, will be incalculably deleterious. The Indian manufacturer do large business in yarn and piece-goods with China. The Indian export trade with China was in a prosperous condition when the mints were open to the free coinage of silver. China is a silver-using country, and the Chinese coin can, after the closure of the mints, only bring to the Indian seller its intrinsic or metallic value. With a prostrated silver market his profits became attenuated. The closure necessarily affected him seriously. If now there is a further depreciation in the value of silver, the Indian trade with China must suffer. It is a question if Indian yarn and manufactures will be exported to that country as freely as at present. Unless there is a corresponding rise in the China prices, the decrease in the value of silver will measure the loss in profits of the Indian manufacturer. Experience shews prices do not respond so readily to the circumstances. The result will therefore be a further serious reduction in the profits of the mill owner. This is an alarming prospect, especially in the present depressed condition of the industry. The Indian millowner in his distress had fully expected to receive some sort of encouragement from Government. The duty on silver is a sad surprise to him. It will affect him most. I do not undertake to predict how many millowners would be able to withstand this fresh taxation. A further depreciation in silver, the natural economic result of the proposed duty, will also prove detrimental to public interests by encouraging false coinage. Any great disparity in values between silver and the rupee offers temptations to the dishonest utterer of counterfeit coins too strong to resist. The number of spurious coins in circulation is already large, and many poor people are sufferers. The difficulties of the masses from this source will become far acuter with the imposition of the duty. The people may well ask Government to take special precautionary measures for ensuring the circulation of true coins, and the expulsion of counterfeit coins. Any fiscal measure which encourages, albeit indirectly the circulation of false coins must ipso facto be injurious to the interests of the honest citizen. Viewed in any light, this duty on silver will result in much suffering and difficulty. Government should in the best interests of the country abandon it. The enormous imports of silver of recent years which have attracted the notice of the Finance Member should be welcome to Government. They have steadied the market somehow, and have to some extent contributed to the success of the currency measures. As I have already said, it will be sad if the silver imports are passed down. But the Hon'ble Finance Minister seems to think that the volume of the imports will remain unaffected by the duty. The weak feeling in the market produced by his announcement of Friday last should shake his optimism. Silver is quoted 23¼d. per ounce in London, less than the lowest figure since 1898 and still the market continues quiet. I do not admit that silver is a luxury and is the fittest subject of taxation. My Lord, there is a much more promising subject—the cotton imports. The duty upon cotton goods was in 1894 fixed at 5 per cent., and if it was reduced to 3 1/2 per cent. in 1896, it was because the state of the finances allowed of the rebate. Now that there is financial difficult again, the duty can surely be raised to its former figure without giving legitimate occasion for controversy about free trade and protection. This increase will be welcome by the country, and will yield a revenue of about 60 lacs of rupees. I cannot understand why such a tax, popular and productive alike, should be abandoned in favour of an impost which is open to serious objection for various reasons. To give retrospective effect to the duty will be a serious injury to importers, and against precedent. Imports on their way to India should in equity be exempted, even if Government does not see its way to accept the amendment."

The following is the full reply to the Hon. Mr. Brunyate's arguments by Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey while moving the amendment to reduce the duty on silver from 4 annas as proposed to 2 1-2 annas. per oz:—

My Lord,—In moving this amendment I propose to reduce the rate of duty 4 annas per oz. to 2 1-2 annas per oz. My Lord, so far as the principle of taxing silver is concerned I hope I have made myself clear, in my previous speech, that I am absolutely opposed to it. But without prejudice to that contention, I am moving this amendment with the object of minimising the disturbance in the silver market and the consequent adverse effect on one of the principal industries of India. The Hon. Mr. Brunyate in his very able speech have admitted that it would have such adverse effect. The only difference is, as to its extent. With due deference, to the Hon. Mr. Brunyate, I submit that to speak of 3 or 4 per cent loss on the production as negligible or infinitesimal is misleading. Admitting that the extent of the loss to Indian industry is what he estimates it to be namely about 3 per cent; it works out at about Rs. 5 per bale on an average, or Rs. 25 lakhs on 5 lakhs of bales of exports. In order to show what proportion it will bear to the capital cost of a spinning Mill, I will take the instance of a Mill containing 40,000 ring spindles. The approximate cost of such a Mill would be about 20 lakhs; and taking the production of the Mill to be 18,600 bales of yarn per year, the loss would come to Rs. 93,000 on the basis of Mr. Brunyate's figures or equivalent to nearly 5 per cent. on the capital of the Mill. Is this loss so small as to be lightly regarded by this Council? It was further argued by the Hon. Mr. Brunyate that the silver in London had not gone down to the extent of the new duty and that the share market in Bombay had not been depressed to a considerable extent. Now, My Lord, is it conceivable that the effect of the new legislation should fully come into operation the very next day on the price of silver at Home or on the shareholders of Mills? The economic laws of supply and demand must ultimately determine prices. The producers of silver could not be expected to reduce their selling price immediately until the demand slacks off. In the same way, shareholders do not sell away their shares at a greatly reduced price until they find that their dividends are growing less. Therefore, My Lord, we should not judge of the consequences of this enhanced duty, by the state of the market within the last week. The economic laws of demand and supply will untimately assert themselves, and we have only to consider to-day, what the tendency of the new duty is likely to be.

Then, My Lord, the Hon. Mr. Brunyate argued that after the closing of the mints in 1893, although temporarily we shipped less yarn to China, our export to that country increased in 1905-06. My Lord, I can only say in reply to that, that, although the mints were closed in 1893 the rupee did not rise to the level of 1s. 4d. for a considerable time and continued low until 1898-99 when the full effect of the currency legislation made itself felt. During this period Mills sprang up in China and Japan like mushrooms and as a consequence in 1900-1901 20 to 25 Mills went into liquidation as has already been pointed out by the Hon. Mr. Gokhale. And whatever success the Government may claim for their currency policy, it was on the ruins of these mill companies. In the same way, after the legislation of to-day more mills may go into liquidation and Government may be able to collect an extra revenue of 55 lakhs out of their wreck. Is that the policy which Government or a responsible Council like this should accept? Have we not to consider the safety of the capital already invested in the spinning industry? or should this Council add to the existing difficulties of the industry which are already very great? I do hope that the Council will accept this amendment as being calculated to minimise the shock to the Indian Yarn Trade with China.

THE COST OF REGISTERED LETTERS.

The Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, has sent the following letter to the Secretary, Commerce and Industry Department, Government of India:—

I have the honour to respectfully submit to the Government for their consideration the extreme advisability of cheapening the fee now leviable on registered letters, to suit the convenience of the public in general and the mercantile classes in particular.

The registration charge is at present two annas but if a receipt by the addressee is desired the charge is three annas. This obviously a heavier fee compared with that for five-rupee money-orders, which is only one anna, notwithstanding the fact that greater work and responsibility devolve on the Post office in transmission. My Committee, therefore, think that a similar light charge for registration will not only be extremely popular, but stimulate the practice of sending even a considerably larger number of letters than at present by registered post. It appears from official statistics that the number of registered letters that passed through the Post Office in 1890 was 5,449,072, 9,383,891 in 1899-1900, and 18,708,647 in 1908-09. From this it will be readily admitted that further cheapening of the registration fee is certain to stimulate the growth of such correspondence with essential gain both to the public and to the State, having specially regard to the fact that every reduction in the rates in the Postal, Telegraph and Railway Departments has been accompanied in the long run by good results. Moreover, looking at the steady expansion of trade and commerce and of joint-stock companies, and the greater progress of education, such postal conveniences are certain to be appreciated in a larger degree than at present. For the reasons set forth above, my Committee respectfully venture to suggest that the registration fee might be fairly reduced to one anna or one and a half-anna if a receipt is called for. Such suggested reduction, my Committee are confident, will be a great benefit both to people and the Government.

Trusting that this representation will have the careful and favourable consideration of the Government.

Clean Cool Comfort for the Skin.

Natures's secret for a clean healthy skin is ICILMA NATURAL WATER—this wonderful water contains an absolutely new principle that does away with the necessity for greasy or starchy skin foods, glycerine, herbs or essences. The Icilma principle is to so cleanse and stimulate the natural energy of the skin that this is able to resist heat, cold or age.

Icilma

[pronounced—eye-silma].

All Icilma Toilet preparations are made with Icilma Natural Water and for giving tone and transparency to the skin, preventing and curing irritations from cold, wind, heat or insect bites, and after shaving they are supreme. Nothing else known will give the same clean cool comfort, heathy transparency and velvety softness as Icilma.

ICILMA NATURAL WATER.
ICILMA FLUOR CREAM.
ICILMA SOAP. ICILMINE
Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

SPORTING NEWS.

YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

Second Day.

The Commodore generously presented Cups for all Classes and great interest was taken in the various events.

The afternoon opened in a fresh wind from the N.-N.-W. which tailed off later to light.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—For a Cup presented by Commodore Major C R Hoskyn, R E., sailed at 3-30 p. m.

In "A" Class, Turquoise misjudged her time and had to be recalled. Turquoise was second over with Sapphire third.

Sapphire had the race all her own way won by a good margin from Eileen who takes second prize.

The results are:—

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival, H. M. S.	Corrected Time H. M. S.
Sapphire......	7 35	R.H.H. Hopkins & Maj. Muter R.E.	5 38 5	2 0 30
Turquoise.....	13 58	J W Stokes and F. J. Preston...	5 51 56	2 7 58
Eileen IV....	Scr	J. F. Watson ...	5 33 21	2 3 21

Course:—Committee Vessel—R.C.B. WNW of Butcher Island S—Tucker Beacon S—Committee Vessel.—Mark Buoy P—Committee Vessel Distance—13·04 miles.

1st prize won by Sapphire.
2nd prize won by Eileen IV.
Wind N N W. Strength moderate.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—For a Cup presented by Commodore Major C R Hoskyn, RE, sailed at 3-40 p m

In "B." Class there were five entries, but only four starters, Isca not leaving her moorings. All the boats crossed in a bunch, Trixie slightly ahead. She hauled her wind and stood up harbour, the remainder heading for the Beacon which was first rounded by Erin, followed by Trixie, Lylie and Peewit. On the reach to North Karanja they were all abreast, Lylie being to windward. Erin was again first around this mark. Erin immediately went about. Lylie sailing very well ran through her lee with Trixie sailing in Erin's wake.

Lylie was first round the Committee Vessel followed by Erin, Trixie and Peewit.

It was a run to Mark Buoy with spinnakers to Port. Lylie unmolested sailed gaily on. but Erin and Trixie appear to have developed a special and close friendship which Erin found very embarrassing as she was systematically blanketted in spite of every effort to shake off Trixie. Eventually Trixie ignoring the tide sailed to windward and leaving Erin free the latter got away and made up considerably on Lylie and rounded the Buoy well ahead of Trixie. On the beat back to Committee Vessel Lylie increased her lead and took the gun and the Cup, Erin being second.

Following are the times:—

Names of Boats.	Time Allowance. H. M.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Trixie	8 46	Officers, Gloucestershire Regt	5 51 27	2 2 42
Erin............	11 22	Col. H. Mead	5 53 12	2 1 50
Peewit.........	17 30	Duncan Fraser	6 3 14	2 5 44
Isca............	Scr	Edgar Faulkner	Did not start	
Lylie.........	7 52	R. G. Monteath	5 47 59	1 59 58

Course:—Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon S—N Karanja S—Committee Vessel S—Mark Buoy P—Committee Vessel. Distance—10·48 miles.

1st prize won by Lylie.
2nd prize won by Erin.
Wind N W. Strength moderate.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—for a cup presented by Commodore Major C.R. Hoskyn, R. E, Sailed at 3 50 p.m.,

"C" Class brought forth nine starters, all of whom got over the line in a cluster. It was a close race throughout and some very exciting finishes. Lapwing had very hard luck being harassed by Evelyn, a yacht belonging to the Coast Guard Boat who crossed her track and in spite of being repeatedly hailed refused to give way which undoubtedly lost Lapwing second prize as she only lost it by one second to Maud.

The results are:—

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. H M	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Coralie	1 31	B. Thomas	5 48 32	1 57 1
Maud	1 31	Officers R.E	5 44 9	1 52 38
Mavourneen.	3 47	Newman Taylor	5 47 2	1 53 15
Clutha	Scr.	J. J. Welch......	5 43 4	1 53 4
Lapwing ...	7 35	C.N. Moberly...	5 50 14	1 52 39
Valkyrie ...	4 33	R. Walker	5 50 17	1 55 44
Curlew	7 35	Wardlaw Milne..	5 42 29	1 51 54
Sitara.........	9 51	H. S. Kent	5 52 57	1 53 6
Weewin	3 2	Mudge and Hopcraft............	5 52 57	1 59 55

Course:—Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon—N. Karanja—Committee Vessel—Sunk Rock—Committee Vessel—Leaving all marks to starboard.

Wind N. W. Strength moderate.
1st prize won by Curlew.
2nd prize won by Maud.
3rd prize won by Lapwing.
Clutha saves Entrance Fee.

SHIPS' BOAT RACE.—Sailed at 3.15 p. m.

The Ships' Boats race added a welcome event to the day's programme there being six starters. H. M. S. ship Odin's Cutter won by a big margin, the same ship's 27 ft. Whaler being second.

The results are as below:—

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
32' Pinnace...	Scr.	H. M. S. Fox.	5 1 9	1 46 9
28' Cutter ...	12 36	do	5 8 9	1 40 33
21' Whaler ...	33 36	do	Did not finish.	
25' Cutter ...	16 48	H M S Odin	5 3 30	1 31 43
27' Whaler ...	33 26	do	5 24 54	1 36 18
27' Whaler ...	33 36	do	Did not finish.	

Wind N W Strength moderate.
1st prize won by 25' Cutter H M S Odin.
2nd Prize won by 27' Whaler.

The following races will sail to-day:—

LADIES' RACE "A" CLASS HANDICAP
Sails at 5 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	L Wind H'cap. M. S.	M Wind H'dicap. M. S.	F Wind H'cap. M. S.
Sapphire......	R H H Hopkins and Major Muter R. E...	6 41	4 50	4 11
Turquoise......	J W Stockes & F J Preston..	14 05	8 20	6 03

Course:—Committee Vessel—N Karanja S—Mark Buoy S—Committee Vessel—Distance—6·31 miles.

LADIES' RACE "B" CLASS HANDICAP—
Sails at 4-45 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Trixie	1 40	Officers Gloucestershire Regt
Erin	2 12	Col. H. Mead.

Course—Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon S—N Karanja S—Committee Vessel. Distance—5·28 miles.

LADIES' RACE "C" CLASS HANDICAP—
Sails at 4-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Coralie	0 53	B. Thomas.
Maud	Scr	Officers R. E.
Mavourneen...	2 12	Newman Taylor.
Clutha	Scr	J. J. Welch.
Lapwing	3 58	C. N. Moberly.
Valkyrie	2 39	R. Walker.
Sitara............	5 44	H. S. Kent.

Course—Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon—N Karanja S—Committee Vessel—Distance—5·28 miles.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

A PLEASURE CRUISE.

The "Nippon" drew 'longside the pier,
Six happy souls were we,
With grub galore, and drink in store,
We braved the placid sea.

Easy and half and full ahead,
Due South our course we set.
The sun shone bright, the breeze blew light,
Nor shade of a regret.

—As dropped astern the solid land—
Clouded our mental view,
The launch was sound and we were bound,
Towards an Island blue.

Which like a blot upon a page
Erased but badly done,
Its darker hue, against the blue
Showed 'neath the tropic sun.

From sky serene old sol's bright rays,
Gaily the waters gem.
With jewelled flash, the wavelets dash
Against our gleaming stem.

A gentle rolling stills our tongues
We say "Sea air breeds sleep."
The Prongs we've passed. We face at last
The perils of the deep.

Stop her! The engines cease their song.
Our bunder boat, in tow,
At an extra lift has broke adrift,
Make fast and on we go.

And now our destination looms.
In sharper lines and clear.
A beacon black to guide our track.
The Island's drawing near.

And 'half espeed's' the order now,
As closer in we draw,
And drop our hook within a nook,
Adjacent to the shore.

But now Æolus puff his cheeks.
And stirs the lazy sea.
We must get back upon our track
Or sorry folk are we.

Tiffin, 'neath shady banyan tree,
We had to sacrifice.
A dash ashore and nothing more,
Our interest must suffice.

Alongside came our bunder boat,
And in we quickly stepped,
Landed in haste, for just a taste
Of that lone isle, sea-swept.

We climbed the summit where the tower
Stands and with far flung ray,
Its welcome lights pierces the night
To guide the sailors' way.

Then scrambling down the rock-strewn slope
We viewed the postern door,
Let in the wall massive and tall
Which guards the western shore.

Next climbing up the ramparts, we
Pursued our treach'rous way,
A hollow cleft upon our left,
Where cactus holds full sway.

And on our right a deep sunk pool,
Its waters blackly green,
Another stride—the rampart's wide
And Angria's guns are seen.

Rusted and brown from long disuse,
In bastions they lie.
A relic stark of some old barque,
Whose bones are sunk near by.

Again we reach the landing place,
And hurry back aboard,
The tiffin's laid and undismayed,
We face the festive board.

Up anchor now and get away,
Slowly we forge ahead,
A sea we ship, we're all a'drip,
From feet to very head.

One kindly person grips my drink,
The plates likewise we save,
The Nippon flings the smaller things,
At mercy of the wave.

'Easy ahead,' we steady down,
And gulp our meat and drink,
'Tis somehow good to take some food,
When shiv'ring on the brink.

Twixt inward peace and 'mal de mer'
Alas! the brink soon past,
By one by two aside we drew,
And toll to Neptune tossed.

Three soon succumbed, the other three,
Wedged in the forward seat,
Braved eke the spray which flew their way,
The water round their feet.

Down plunged her bow, she shipp'd a sea,
The gurgling hawse-pipes spat,
Shaking her nose, again she rose,
A glistening water rat.

Keeping her head Nor West by Nor,
The sea was on the bow,
With pitch and roll she shook her soul,
We watched and wondered how.

She'd take a wave like any duck,
Nor ship a drop of spray,
Then pound one sea or two or three,
In most annoying way.

This course would take us out to sea,
We have to make in shore,
Timing it well, an easy spell,
We got her round before.

For minutes ten or say fifteen,
We wallowed on our track,
A quarter sea, well rolled were we,
But tide was at our back.

And soon we got her round again,
And pointed for Bombay,
'Till Thal and Pap did overlap,
It seemed a weary way.

Our eastward in-shore course had proved,
Too trying, I'm afraid,
To eke one more, that's number four,
Who Neptune's tribute paid.

But Pap and Thal are now in line,
We'll be in shelter soon,
Down drops the sea and speedily,
The four accept the boon.

And quietly steaming close in shore,
We eat and drink and smoke,
The trouble past, in peace at last,
We treat it as a joke.

But we do feel that the serang,
Has handled well his launch,
A little ship, for such a trip,
But weatherly and staunch.

And as we step on shore again,
We're all in happy mood,
The day was tough, but smooth and rough,
Well, parts of it were good.

But I've a moral to my tale,
Would you Khundari see
November say, or Christmas day,
But don't try Feb. like me.

N.

BOMBAY RACES.

12th Extra Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH MARCH.
TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race.—The Little Strangers' Maiden Plate, (Divided) Distance 5 furlongs, 3-0 p.m.
2nd „ The Little Strangers' Maiden Plate, (Divided) Distance 5 furlongs, 3-30 p.m.
3rd „ The Small Arab Consolation Plate, Distance 6 furlongs 4-0 p.m.
4th „ The Arab Dealers Maiden Plate, (Divided) Distance 6 furlongs, 4-30 p.m.
5th „ The Selling Plate, Distance about 1 mile, 5-0 p.m
6th „ The Andheri Plate, Distance 1 1·4 miles 5-30 p.m.
7th „ The Arab Poney Maiden Plate, Distance 6 furlongs 6 p.m.
8th „ The Arab Dealers Maiden Plate, (Divided) Distance 6 furlongs, 6-25 p.m.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, their String Band will play during the afternoon.

A Special Train will leave

Colaba	2-20 p.m.
Church Gate	2-25 p.m.
Grant Road	will not stop.
Arrives at Mahalaxmi ...	2-35 p.m.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.

LAKHMIDASS KHIMJI MILLS.

A Heavy Claim.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court. the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod resumed on yesterday the hearing of the summons granted by his Lordship to the Official Liquidator of the Mills against Mr. Gordhandass Khatao in respect of certain havalas for yarn purchased by the defendant from the Mills.

Mr. L. J. Robertson, Mr. M. R. Jardine and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Ghirdharlal, appeared for the Liquidator. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General, Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Mr. E. B. Raikes, Mr. G. R. Lowndes and the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalwad were for the defendant.

Mr. Gordhandass was examined-in-chief by Mr. Inverarity. Witness said Dwarkadass used to give him receipts of the havalas and used to enter the amount to the credit of Dwarkadass after the receipt. He had no reason to suppose that money had not been paid by Dwarkadass to the Company. He got all the havala receipts in the same form. At the time the first havala was made Dwarkadass was in insolvent circumstances. It is not true that receipts were given two or three days afterwards. Witness then spoke about several advances made by him to Dwarkadass without security. Witness's every day account with Dwarkadass was then put in. He also purchased yarn from the Tricumdass Mills. The payment was in the same way as that of Lakhmidas. He had the receipts given by the Tricumdass Mills. The amounts were credited to Dwarkadass after he got the receipts. He also purchased yarn from the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company. The same process about payment was followed. The Official Liquidator of the Bombay Cotton Mills had filed similar proceedings against him. The same solicitor managed these proceedings also. At the date of any havalas he did not know that Dwarkadass was heavily involved. During that time, Dwarkadass used to pay him large sums of money in cash. Dwarkadass must have paid him over ten or fifteen lakhs.

Witness continuing said that he did not know anything about false debentures till Dwarkadass' death. He had never heard of the discovery of over 800 debenture coupons. He had advanced a lakh of rupees to Damodar's adopted son on ornaments. After Dwarkadass' death, he sold the ornaments, whereby he sufferred a loss of Rs. 58,000. That account was in the joint name of Deoji Damodar and Dwarkadass. He had yarn dealings in Damodar's life-time, sometimes with Dwarkadass and sometimes with Damodar. Witness here produced several receipts signed by Damodar. Witness said that he had received a copy of the report made by the Liquidator to the Court. Mr. Inverarity tendered para. 28 of the report to show that the attorneys of the Company had taken opinions of Counsel in London about the liability of directors.

Mr. Robertson objected on the ground that it was irrelevant.

Mr. Inverarity said that it was relevant in this way that the attorneys who represented the Tricumdass and the Bombay Cotton Mills, had taken a joint opinion.

His Lordship upheld the objection.

Cross-examined, witness said Dwarkadass was the managing member of the firm of Lakhmidass Khimji and Sons up to the time of his death. The only other partner was his son who was then aged about 21 or 22. That was Tricumdass. Dwarkadass was the senior member of the firm of Tricumdass Dwarkadass and Coy. Dwarkadass and Purshotam Jeewandass were the managing members of the firm of Jeewandass and Co. At the end of statement No. 36 he had said that Dwarkadass was indebted to him to the extent of Rs. 98,000. He had also said that Dwarkadass' estate was indebted to him for Rs. 58,000. That did not include the securities he held. The total indebtedness would be Rs. 23,000 but he had to take Deoji's account into consideration. He estimated the surplus on immovables at about Rs. 25,000. He knew all about the starting of Dwarkadass in business. He assisted Dwarkadass in increasing the business. Dwarkadass' age would then be about 20. Dwarkadass began his business with a share in the agency of the Bombay Cotton Mills. Dwarkadass had sometimes to suffer losses in the cotton trade and sometimes he earned profits. In that business witness had a share with Dwarkadass. Dwarkadass had also built a house at Lonavla. It had cost him about Rs. 35,000. The statement made by Dwarkadass in respect of starting the Tricumdass Mills was incorrect. Dwarkadass thought of starting the Tricumdass Mills along with the witness and Mulraj Khatao. It was not true that Dwarkadass did not take the witness in because the witness advised Dwarkadass to withdraw from the pearl business. At that time witness never advised him to withdraw from the pearl business, but Dwarkadass had that idea, that is, of leaving the pearl business. Witness had a talk over that about a year before his death. As witness had a difference of opinion about the loan to be put in the Tricumdass Mills, they separated on that point only. Witness had had joint business with Dwarkadass since 1900 except some shares, which he held jointly with Dwarkadass. Dwarkadass was also witness's partner on the race-course about 1904. The first actual havala was in 1906. The total amount of the havalas came to about Rs. 8,00,000. Dwarkadass paid the witness sometimes by cheques. He did not remember that Rs. 2,93,000 were paid to him by cheques by Dwarkadass under the name of Lakhmidass Khimji and Sons payable to self or bearer on 4th June 1906.

The cross-examination of the witness had not been concluded when the Court rose for the day.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

HOUSE TRESPASS.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged one Ganpat Yesu, a Hindu, with house trespass with intent to commit theft and in the alternative, with theft in a building. Mr. Ernest Elliott, of the Alliance Bank of Simla, residing at Marine Lines, who was the complainant in the case, deposed that on the night of the 3rd instant he went into his bedroom, when he saw the accused at the dressing table and asked him what he was doing there. The latter replied, that he was one Mr. Jackson's servant. The complainant then took him into the drawing-room and searched his person, when articles collectively valued at Rs. 425, belonging to complainant's wife were found on him. The accused was thereupon handed over to the police. The accused pleaded guilty and also admitted several previous convictions. He was sentenced to undergo eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment

NEW MEMBER OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. Mahadev Bhaskar Chaubal, B. A., LL. B., Government Pleader in the High Court of Bombay, has been appointed by His Majesty the King-Emperor of India to be Fourth Member of Council for this Presidency and took his seat in Council yesterday. He is a gentleman of various accomplishments, high culture, literary attainments and legal acumen of no mean order. His attainments as a member of the Bar are of the highest description. He has to his credit efficient discharge of duties both as Government Pleader and acting High Court Judge. No doubt however, his scrupulous and sustained abstention from the active politics of the day must have been the chief merit from the Government point of view, which has led to his selection. Mr. Chaubal is a man of the people, a confirmed representative of the educated classes of liberal views, and it is expected to take into the Council a frame of mind, fully sympathetic with the just and natural aspirations of the sober sections of the popular party of India to strengthen the hands of liberal Governors whenever there is a conflict between the forces of liberal progressiveness and that constitutional civilian disinclination to go out of the old groove of patriarchal Government, which is so apt to chafe under popular opposition and so oft apt to lose balance and perspective in times of panic. We should have been more confident had Mr. Chaubal been more before the public in those great movements of the day, on the right guidance of which our future depends. But in the responsible official position of high opportunities which Providence has now called upon him to fill this previous aloofness may prove an advantage.

CHILD ATE AN ENTIRE BOX OF CUTICURA

Spread on Some Crackers—Not the Slightest Injury Resulted from Little Fellow's Escapade—In Most Positive Way Ingredients of

CUTICURA PROVEN PURE SWEET AND HARMLESS

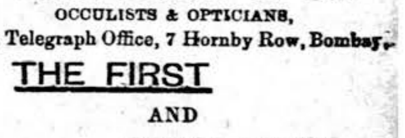
A New York friend of Cuticura writes the following interesting letter:—

"My three year old son and heir, after being put to bed on a trip across the Atlantic, investigated the state-room and located a box of graham crackers and a box of Cuticura Ointment.

"When a search was made for the box, it was found empty and the kid admitted that he had eaten the contents of the entire box spread on the crackers. It cured him of a bad cold and I don't know what else."

No more conclusive evidence than the above could be offered that every ingredient of Cuticura Ointment is absolutely pure, sweet and harmless. If it may be safely eaten by a young child, none but the most beneficial results can be expected to attend its application to even the tenderest skin or youngest infant. This feeling is shared by mothers and nurses to such an extent that Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have for many years been unhesitatingly used throughout the civilised world for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands of infants and children from the hour of birth. And greater still, if possible, is the confidence reposed in Cuticura Remedies for the treatment of torturing and disfiguring humours of the skin and scalp. The suffering which they have thus alleviated among the young and the comfort they have afforded worn-out and worried parents have led to their adoption in countless homes as priceless agents in the speedy, permanent, safe and economical treatment of infantile and birth humours, eczemas, rashes, irritations, inflammations and chafings, and other itching, scaly and pimply humours when all other remedies suitable for children fail.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; South Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town; East London, etc.; Russia, Ferrein, Moscow; Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.



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STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE, PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE, A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

Home Baking by the "Paisley Flour" method

is so simple that it can be successfully acquired with very little practice. And everything baked with "Paisley Flour" is so light and well raised that it can be eaten new without fear of indigestion. The method is to mix dry one part "Paisley Flour" with six to eight parts ordinary flour. Then proceed as usual, and you are sure of well-raised bakings.

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May be Obtained from
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THE BROACH EXHIBITION.

The following is the list of the successful exhibits at the Ladies' Arts and Industrial Exhibition, held in Broach last January. The Judges were Mr. Cecil Burns, Mr. Pithawalla, Miss Wilson, Principal of the Zenana Mission School, and Mrs. Anderson.

Designs—Silver Medal—Miss Baiai L Palamkote, Bombay. Certificates—Miss Tehmina K Mistry, Bombay, Miss Baiai L Palamkote, Bombay, Miss Krishnabi Gunpatrao Dhurandhur, Bombay, and J M Petit Girl's School, Broach.

Modelling—Silver Medal—Miss Bai Cooverbai Bhugwansinghji Gondals Certificate—Miss Lilabai Bhugwansinghji,' Gondal.

Canvas Work—Certificates—Mrs Ramkoover Kursendas Pitamber, Bombay, Mrs Kashibai Sadashiv Desai, Bombay, Mrs L N Muladker Bombay, Mrs Hirabai N Muladker, Bombay and Mrs Sunderbai Hunseraj Pragji Thakersi, Bombay.

Painting on Velvet—Certificates—A lady, Russell Bombay, Mrs Rashikmani B Desai, Surat, and A Lady, Bhuj, Bombay.

Painting on Satin—Certificate—Mrs Bomanji F Kerawalla, Broach.

Oil Painting—Silver Medal—Miss Soonabai Shapoorji Jaswalla, Bombay. Certificates—Miss Banoobai D Vakil, Bombay, Miss Baiai L Palamkote, Bombay, Bai Kooverbai Bhugwansinghji, Gondal, and Miss Bachoobai A R Dalal, Ahmedabad.

Black and White Drawing—Silver Medal—Bai Mangubai Thakoredas, Bombay. Certificates—Miss Soonabai Shapoorji Jesawalla, Bombay, Miss Shirin Phirozshaw Damri, Gondal, Miss Alan Phirozshaw Damri Gondal, Miss Dina M Vakharia Broach, Miss Julbai Rustomji Wadia Bombay, Miss Kaitayan Kawasji Mody Surat, Miss Alibai Kawasji Mody, Surat, and Mrs Tapibai Maneklal Broach.

Water Colour—Certificates—Mrs J C Bowen Bombay, Miss Shirin Shapurji Wakharia, Broach, and Miss Banoobai D Vakil Bombay.

Cotton Print—Certificate—Lady of Farukhabad. For all their exhibits, Silver Medal—St Joseph foundling Home, Bombay.

Leather Work—Silver Medal—Miss Tehmina Pestonji Ghadiali, Bombay.

Weaving—Gold Medal—Hindoo Widow's Home, Poona. Silver Medal—Panch Hawd Mission, Poona.

Metapus Sweets—Certificate—Miss Mary F D'Abree, Bandora.

Pickels—Certificate—Miss Sirinbai Rustomji Meherwanji, Bombay.

Glass Etching—Silver Medal—Miss Contractor, Bombay.

Kindergarten Work—Certificate—Miss Dhunbai Cawasji Batliwala, Bombay.

Wax Work—Certificate—Hindoo Widow's Home, Poona.

White Embroidery—Gold Medal—Mrs C K Foster, London Mission School, Travancore. Silver Medal—Mrs Rebecca J Parker, Parachely, Trivandram.

Needle Work—Silver Medals—Miss Tehemina Rustomji Jinwalla, Broach, and Miss Kotibai Dadabhai Mistry, Bombay. Certificates—Mrs Ishwari Motilal O Desai, Broach, and Anath Balikashram, Poona.

Tatting—Certificate—Miss Pirojbai Vishwanath Prabhaker, Bombay.

Crochet Work—Certificates—Mrs Munglegowri C Setalvad, Bombay, Baroda Female Training School, Baroda, Nurs Lina Peter, Broach, Miss Solochna M Chowey, Bombay, Desai Family Gundevi, Miss Padmawati N Majmudar Broach, Miss Gangabai Pandu Bangnikar, Baroda Mrs Gulbanoo R N Vatchaghandi, Bombay, Bai Anandibai M Sunkershett, Bombay and Miss Santa Magaulal, Broach.

Linen Embroidery—Silver Medal—Jamnagar School of Embroidery, Jamnagar.

Net Work—Silver Medals—Mrs Sunderbai Hansraj P Thakersi, Bombay and Mrs Luxmi Bhogilal, Broach. Certificates—Baroda Fancy Bazar Baroda, and Mrs Hirabai Gajanum Dhuradhur Bombay.

Silk Embroidery—Gold Medal—All Saint's Home, Mazagon, Bombay. Silver Medals—Punch Howd Mission, Poona and Jamnagar School of Embroidery, Jamnugar, Certificates—Miss Tehemina Dossabhai Contractor, Bombay, Miss M D Bharucha, Bombay, Miss K A Kabraji, Bombay, Miss Banoobai D Vakil, Bombay, Miss Freni Jamshedji Katrak, Bombay, Baroda Zenana School, Baroda and Naosari Kanyashala, Naosari.

Gold Bangles and Necklace—Silver Medal—Mrs. Kumudagouri Gunventrai Desai, Broach.

Bead and Chick Work—Gold Medal—Mrs. Munglagavri C Setalvad, Bombay. Silver Medals—Desai Family Gundevi, Mrs. Pragavri Chuganlal Kannga Bombay. Certificates—Mrs Bashikasni B Desai, Surat: Mrs Hanibehen Kalambunker Pransbunker, Surat, Harigunga Chunilal, Broach and All Saints Sisters Mazagon for all exhibits, Bombay.

Embroidery Decorative—Gold Medal—Mrs J C Bowen, Bombay. Silver Medal—Mrs Munglagavri C Setalvad, Bombay. Certificates—Miss Mithibai H Wadia, Bombay, Miss Aimai Rustomji Pande Anikgam J M Petit Girls' School, Broach, Miss Jaiji Hormusji Katrak, Bombay, Miss Anpurnabai Shiwram Bombay, Mrs Suraj Mungaldas, Bombay Miss Nathibai Premji Jetha Bombay Miss A K Mehta Bombay, Miss Baiai L Palamkote Bombay, Mrs Jaiwant G Deshpande Kolhapur, Miss P G Maden Bombay, and Mrs Munglagavri C Setalvad Bombay.

Cutch Work—Silver Medal—Mrs Javerbai Lukmidas Bhimji Bombay.

Sugar Work—Certificate—Mrs Manekbai S Rane Bombay.

Glass Work (Fancy Glass Boxes)—Certificate—Miss Bachubai Muncherahaw Postwalla Broach.

Gold and Silver Embroidery—Silver Medal—Mrs G R Kheraj Bombay. Certificates—Miss Gulbanoo R N Vatchaghandi Bombay, Mrs Ismail Ahmed Gariwalla Surat, H H the Begum of Zanzira Broach, Mrs Ramkooverbai Sunderdas Narayendas Bombay, Dilshad Begum, Broach, Mrs Haridas Shamji Bombay, Naosari Kanyashala, Naosari.

Kasha Work—Certificates—Sakinabee Lukmanji Lunawada and Mariumboo Mehra Koorbanhoosein Lunawada.

Art Work—Certificate—Mrs Rupabai Dorabji Rubady Surat.

Drawn Thread and Guipure Work—Certificate—Miss Hirabai D Cooper Surat.

Ribbog Work—Silver Medals—Mrs Rashikmani B Desai Surat, Mrs Peroja Hirji Mistri Broach. Certificates—Miss Goolbai Dinshawji Mehta Broach and Nadiad School for all exhibits Nadiad.

Temrriff Lace Work—Certificate—Mrs E Anderson Bangalore.

Cross Stitch Work—Certificate—Bai Dinbai Cawasji Fruitwalla Broach.

Picture Dressing—Silver Medal—Miss Sirinbai F Lali Bombay.

Painted Quilt Work—Certificate—Miss Nawasbai D Engineer Bandora.

Kassti Work—Certificate—Mrs Bhikaiji Dinshaw Kurkaria Bombay.

Canvas Work—Certificate—Bai Rambhalaxmi Samji Wadhvan.

Kasida Work—Silver Medal—Bai Durgabai Petdar Bombay. Certificates—Bai Santabai Maladker Bombay, Miss Harilal Govindbhai Broach.

Beads Sari Border—Certificate—Mrs Gulbanoo R N Vatchaghandi Bombay.

Carrickmacross Lace Work—Silver Medal—Miss Alibai Cawasji Mody Surat.

Lace Work—Silver Medals—Miss Dinbai Cawasji Rana Bombay, Ahmednugar School, Ahmednugar and Baroda Female Training College, Baroda. Certificates for Terchan lace work, Miss Dinbai Cawasji Rana Bombay, Macromi lace work Miss Dinbai Cawasji Rana Bombay, Venitian lace work Miss Dinbai Cawasji Rana Bombay, Pillow lace work Miss Dinbai Cawasji Rana. Certificate to Mohidin, The dealer who sent pieces of Persian, Indian and Chinese works done by women, Bombay.

Crewel Work—Silver Medal—Mrs Munglagavri C Setalvad Bombay. Certificates—Miss J M Daroowalla Bombay, Mrs Suraj Mungaldas Bombay, Miss Sirinbai Hormusji Gorukpoorwalla Bombay, Mrs Goolbanoo R N Vatchagbandi Bombay, Mrs D A Mody Bombay, Miss Aimai Rustomji Limji Pande Anikgam, Miss Goolbai P Cooper Surat and Miss R A Bharucha Bombay.

Bead Work (Torans etc)—Silver Medals—Bai Mancoover K S Bhagwa Bombay and Miss Jerbanoo S Jambusarwalla Broach. Certificates—Bai Sakar Kursondas, Bai Sankoover Naharchund, Mrs Sunderbai Hunseraj Pragji Bombay, Bai Kairabai R Dadi Bombay, Desai Family Gundevi.

Embroidered Curtains and Table Cloths—Gold Medal—Mrs Munglagavri C Setalvad Bombay. Silver Medal—American Mission, Bombay.

Straw Work—Certificate—Bai Barian Varia Gama Nana Lunawada.

Books—Silver Medals—The authors of "Bhakti Padya Tarangini" Surat, and Mrs Rupabai Dorabji Rubadi for "Lady Bounty" Surat. Certificates—Bai Alibai H Gazdar for "Guthankala" Bombay and Bai Gungabai P Yalnik for "Hooner Mahdhager" Hansa.

Papads—Silver Medal—Mrs Ishawari Motilal Chunilal Desai Broach.

Niels Nielson, the oldest man in Denmark, has died at the age of 106.

Floriline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BY THE WAY.

SKI-RUNNING IN SCOTLAND.

Of late ski, it seems, have come into use in Scotland both for pleasure and business. The Government have provided rural postmen with the means of locomotion in several of the Highland districts. There are shepherds in Morashire who make their daily rounds on ski; and recently a medical man in Upper Strathspey made a journey on ski of forty miles to an urgent case in a lonely shieling. The manufacture of ski promises to be a successful winter industry in Dundee.

THE "BARABBAS" STORY.

Mr. John Murray calls attention in the "Bookseller" to the fact that Lord Byron did not write "Now Barrabbas was a publisher," nor was the joke made against his father. Thomas Campbell was the perpetrator and another publisher was the object of it. Mr. Murray has Lord Byron's Bible, and there is no such note in it, and the passage to which the story refers bears no mark whatsoever against it.

NEW WORMS IN KEW GARDENS.

Most people, writes a London correspondent, except those fishermen who pursue primitive methods of angling, imagine that there is only one kind of earth-worm, and will be surprised to learn that a new species has just been discovered in Kew Gardens. The stranger is said to be "intensely muscular and very vigorous," with a "graceful contour," the colour being "deep brown dashed with carmine," which "does not undergo bleaching even in strong alcohol." It chiefly differs from common varieties in the structure of the head, and rather resembles a garden worm found about forty years ago by a delighted professor at Prague. The newcomer has evidently been "dumped" upon Kew in the soil attached to the roots of some foreign plant.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

From the standpoint of the humorist, the General Election of 1910 compares unfavourably with many of its predecessors. Of the few nippy retorts that lent zest to the contest, one, the "Glasgow News" tells, is credited to Sir Robert Cranston. An elector of somewhat pompous bearing was heckling the genial knight, and a section of the audience made no attempt to suppress their feelings, "I must be heard," shouted the consequential gentleman, "for I belong to the town." "That may be," responded Sir Robert; "but the town doesn.t belong to you."

HALLEY AND OXFORD.

The acceptance by Convocation of Dr. Henry Wilde's offer of £600 to found an annual lecture on astronomy at Oxford University in memory of Edmund Halley recalls the fact that that famous astronomer was rejected by that University when he was, in 1691, a candidate for the Savilian Chair of Astronomy, The reason assigned was his heterodox opinions on religion, and particularly on account of the fact that he had calculated (by estimating the rate of growth of the salt it contained) that the sea must be much older than the few thousand years given it by the Bible story of the Creation. Thirteen years later, however, Halley was elected Savalian Professor of Geometry, and the new lectureship at Oxford is in memory of his thirty-eight years' occupancy of that famous professorship.

THE FOUNDER OF "EUGENIOS."

Sir Francis Galton, who has just entered upon his eighty-ninth year, is himself an example of "Heredity," for he is a grandson of Erasmus Darwin, to whom he has erected a monument in Lichfield Cathedral. He delights to trace the working of hereditary tendencies in his own family, and even attributes his love for the larch-tree to the fact that he was born at "The Larches." Like so many distinguished scientists, Sir Francis had a rigidly classical education, which was "uncongenial"; but he adds: "I was a fool not to have made the best use of it." In early manhood Sir Francis Galton was an intrepid traveller, and many hints from his clever book on "The art of Travel" have been adopted by the War Office, and by the Royal Geographical Society.

THE VILLA ACHILLEION.

The Kaiser has tired of the Villa Achilleion much sooner than its former owner. "Corfu is the loveliest island in the world," declared the late Empress of Austria when she first visited the island as the guest of the King of Greece, and after she had built a residence there she visited it for seven years in succession. As a rule her stay extended over a month, her time being mainly devoted to bathing, walking and learning Greek. After her death the villa was dismantled, and remained unoccupied for some considerable time.

TROUT FROM NEW ZEALAND.

A very interesting experiment is to be tried in the Blagdon reservoir, near Bristol—the introduction into that already well-stocked water of a large number of trout from New Zealand. It is, Country Life points out, a reversal of the earlier policy of sending our own trout out to the Antipodes, where there have grown to such great size in some of the large river and lakes. Our own is being returned to us with usury. It will be curious to watch whether the race of New Zealand giants will have the effect of increasing the size of our native stock. It is very doubtful whether it will do so at all—or for more than a generation; for the growth of fish depends so so much on the food supply. But should it ever so far succeed, we shall have arrived at an interesting result.

TENNYSON AND HIS TORMENTORS.

Putnam's Magazine for February contains the first of a series of "Talks with Tennyson," by Elizabeth Rachel Chapman. The writer made the acquaintance of the poet in October 1889, when he was in his eighty first year. She spent an afternoon at Aldworth, the summer home of his later years. Tennyson remarked that he no longer cared for Farringford, because "they leave me no peace their. They crowd and star as if I was a wild beast. Here at Aldworth, there was a naughty little American woman who forced her way in, determined to see me. I hid myself for an hour and a half, till I thought she was gone. Then I went out into the garden and said, 'Well, that American woman is gone at last!' and there she was behind a bush, and heard me!"

THE POET AND THE PRESS.

Tennyson confessed to his visitor that he had grievances against the Press: "They are always telling lies about me and think of the lies they will tell about me after my death: His companion with a fine scorn: "Why should you mind! As who should say: "Do you not know that the irresponsible scribblers cannot touch your greatness? Why should you mind!" "But I do mind," in a tone leaving no question whatever as to his sincerity. . . . "Then they say I smoke all day. I don't, I smoke only twice a day—after breakfast and after dinner." It is rather surprising that a matter of this kind should have troubled Tennyson.

"KING OF CANADA."

The mention of the name of the Duke of Connaught as a probable Governor-General of Canada has provoked from the Boston Transcript a characteristic comment. One may prophesy pretty freely, says that journal, "that, if the Prince comes, there will be a strong agitation, both social and political, to keep him here as King of Canada." Another American paper declares, in connexion with this suggestion, that "there is no possible doubt that real Royalty wearing a crown at Ottawa would make that rather remote town the social metropolis of the New World." We do not think the Canadians are quite so gone on Royalties as these American newspapers would have us believe.

"LU-LU"

EYE DROPS.

An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the formula of an Ophthalmic Surgeon (London), D. M. Dastoor and Co., Oculists. Oppt. The "Bombay Club," Fort, Bombay. Re. 1.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NE HATS WITH CROWNS OF VELVET SPEEDWELLS.

The air is full of secrets writes a Paris correspondent. Every one is anxious to see the new models, and every one is affected by the feeling that it is time to make a change in their attire and welcome the first few days of spring in fitting guise. Blue being the leading shade for the coming months, it is not to be wondered at that the speedwell is one of the blossoms which will help to bring breath of spring into the milliners' showrooms. Numbers of the hats of the moment are trimmed with those tiny flowers massed together to form the crown, while the brim is constructed of pale pink roses. The azure of the blossoms is, in fact, a great favourite, but there is no denying that "the little speedwell's darling blue" is rather a hard colour when it comes to applying it to our attire, and to soften the effect to some extent the flowers are invariably designed in velvet, the pink of the roses to which they are allied being of the very palest tint, lest the effect of the two flowers should prove too garish. Quantities of ribbon are employed for the new hats and all manner of curious effects are produced by means of the trimming. The loops are not infrequently pilled up at the back of the hat instead of the front, while a simple band of ribbon encircles the crown, and a fringe of tiny beads, the same colour as the ribbon, borders it all round. The new ribbons are frankly lovely, the softest and most subtle of shot effects being among the favourites.

ROSES VEILED WITH TULLE.

To return to the flower hats. The crowns of massed roses, crushed as closely cheek by jowl as the blossoms which a child puts together, are nearly always veiled with the finest tulle and mousseline, like a thin mist. On a charming example, which looked as though nothing but roses had been used in its construction, the flowers were carried out in dull, soft reds and reddish blues while the whole was covered with two veilings of tulle, one red and one blue, which together formed a kind of purple cloud, softening the whole with a very becoming effect.

AEROPLANE TRIMMINGS.

Where the favourite straw hat of the early season is concerned, it looks as though it would prove to be a kind of adaptation of the large Napoleon. The wide brim is turned up across the front and again at the back—a good deal higher behind than over the face. This double turn gives a fine free line to the hat, and has a great deal of chic, while it should prove more than becoming to the woman whose features are somewhat irregular. The trimming usually consists of ostrich feathers alone, several large and handsome plumes being placed round the crown, while one or two grouped together stand upright at the back. Another popular trimming is the net which had such a success last year. This season many yards of it will be employed for a forest of upstanding loops placed at the back of the hat, like the ribbon models, and giving it almost the effect of an aeroplane. When fine net is used there should be thirty or forty loops of equal length, wired to stand upwards and outwards, and brought closely together, but covering the whole of the back of the wide-brimmed hat.

BRIM OF CURLED FEATHERS.

There are, however, small hats as well as large among the new examples, some being very eccentric and startling, and many exceedingly original in style and material. For instance, there is a kind of Chancellor model, with a brim covered with nothing more or less than the curled feathers of the barndoor fowl. The hat in question was of dark state-coloured feathers, the curls making a rather close, frame round the head of the wearer, while the crown was supposed of Greek net in a dull good shade, and at the back, a little to the left side, there was a piquet of the curled feathers, and standing well up above the rest of the hat.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	2	22
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	3	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	1	1	4
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	2	26
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	2	10
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	1	7
Total	14	14	107
This day last year	22	23	112

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

March 8th 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	141	53	6
B	292	262	46
C	108	86	16
D	124	32	3
E	152	90	7
F	61	13	3
G	52	15	1
Total	930	554	82
Total killed to date rats	...	...	1,484

A man who gave himself up to the police at Constantine explained that he had escaped from the convict settlement in French Guiana in order to see his mother, and that, as he had accomplished his aim he was now willing to return to penal servitude.

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

There is no lack of evidence that Shelley, when he wrote the "Cenci," was under the impression that he was dramatising authentic history. Had it been otherwise he might not have animated his play with that superb moral earnestness which is throughout its keynote. That, however, it is the legend and not the history that Shelley had got hold of is pretty well known, and the true story has been told by the late Mr. Marion Crawford in the "Century" magazine. Mr. Crawford's article contains some omissions and inaccuracies, but every close student of the great poet has an entry in his notebook to the effect that the best true account of the Cenci in English is to be found in the January number of that magazine four the year 1908. And now P. Hilario Rinieri, in his "Beatrice Cenci secondo Constitutidel sua Processo," after overhauling all the original authorities, has once more set forth the facts in great detail. We feel ourselves in the atmosphere of a time when human life was little accounted of. If a person were objectionable or knew too much, it was never difficult to enlist the services of friendly brigands who would capture him, and after accepting a ransom kill him all the same; or a desperado would, for a consideration, waylay him, stilletto him, and cast his body into the ditch; while a faithful retainer would never stickle at bloodshed to advance the interests of the family to which he was attached. Accordingly, in respect of violent deaths, the history of the Cencisis even more horrible than the legend. There is murder by poison (or rather attempted murder, for the Cenci had never the Borgia knack with chemicals,) murder by stiletto, and murder with a hammer: there is parricide, there is fratricide, and there is a suggestion of infanticide, and the reader feels that poetic justice is satisfied when the whole nest of the Cenci is sweat out of existence on the public scaffold. It is, however, in respect of the character of Beatrice Cenci herself that the contrast between history and legend becomes most striking. Shelley's "most amiable being," the being "formed to adorn and be admired," vanishes. What we have instead is a woman far from being the nun of winter's sisterhood that we would have wished. She does not have the motive for her crime which tradition alleged, yet she carries out the murder of her father with a clear-headed, icy callousness that is suggestive of lucid insanity. We see her dissolving the opium with which she is to stupefy her father in a cup and "stirring it with her finger." When her confederate quails she overwhels him with vituperation. In the bed chamber she adjusts the light so that the murderers may see where to strike, and, in an antechamber, listens coldly to the sound of the blows, and, when the deed is done, helps to dress her father's body in his clothes. Perhaps, however, her coolness reaches its acme when to her stepmother, who weeps at the sight of her husband's blood being washed from the bed linen, she says in honest wonder, "Che hai che piangi?' ("What are you crying for?") Nor is this indifference to the sufferings of others accompanied by any great stoicism under sufferings of her own, for at the first turn of the rack her resolution breaks down and she confesses her guilty.

EVERYMAN'S LIBRARY.

There are two things that make the list of the fifty new volumes of "Everyman's Library" that are to be issued this month of great interest. One is the names of the American writers who are to edit certain of the books. Vida D. Scudder is to do Woolman's "Journal." Mr. Hamilton Mabie Curti's "Prue and I," Professor Brander Mattews Edgworth's "Castle Backrent," and Professor Seligmann, of Columbia University, Smith's "Wealth of Nations." The other is that there is to be a reissue of Rawlinson's "Herodotus." This book appeared with a dedication to Gladstone in 1858, and still holds the field as by far the best popular edition of the work of the Father of History. The four volumes, however, ran to close upon 2,500 pages, and when the appendices and original essays—which are not to be reprinted—are deducted, the translation and footnotes alone run to 1,400 pages. The reproduction, accordingly, of such a work in two volumes at a shilling each must, unless the footnotes are to be more rigorously cut down than one may wish, make a signal instance of cheap publishing.

ART AND WIFE.

Fact and fiction are, it is agreed, contiguous territories, and one does not know whether one is in the one region or the other when one reads of the lady who, the other day, separated from her husband, who is an operatic tenor, on the ground that he was so absorbed in his art that her home life was cold and joyless. "In the competition between art and wife," she said, "the winner is always art. The wife pines neglected, forgotten, and ignored in her desolate home till her heart breaks.' There is a note of truth in this, and the situation is, perhaps, not uncommon even in the realms of other than vocal art. In actual life, however, people are sufficiently matter-of-fact to grin and bear it, and it is only when the husband's pursuit of the ideal ends by impoverishing the household that the question of what it is his duty to do arise. John Davidson has discussed the latter situation in two poems written before the airy charm of the "Eclogues" had died away and the sombre and sinister metaphysics of the "Testaments" set in. In the "Ballad of Heaven" he tells of a musician who is so engrossed in the composition of a masterpiece that, to his astonishment, he finds that his wife and children have in the meantime starved to death. In the other world he beholds his wife and children beatified, and although be himself naturally expects to be relegated elsewhere, he is agreeably surprised to find that he is to be beatified also. In the "Ballad of an Artist's Wife" the theme is similar. This time it is a painter who, alarmed at the apparent impending destruction of the world, bethinks him that he has as yet created no work which would enable him "unconcerned to die." So he throws himself into his task of painting, and here again wife and children starve. Here again, too, when the end of the world does come, he shares with his family their "ineffable beatitude." If some of the workmanship of those two ballads is very fine, their teaching is just a little obscure, but it is apparently different from the teaching of Davidson's illustrious fellow-countryman Burns, who described the maintenance of a happy "fireside clime for weans and wife" to be the "true pathos and sublime of human life." If it differs also from the doctrine of the lady already mentioned, who simply holds that great artists should not marry at all, yet perhaps she might have Mr. Sidney Low on her side. Mr. Low, it will be remembered, discussed recently the question whether men of genious made good husbands, and after examining the lives of sixty-eight typical English men of letters, found that twenty-five had remained single, and of the remaining forty-three twenty-three had made unhappy marriages.

THE DARWIN CENTENARY.

If the educative influence of the Darwin centenary of last year is to be judged in any way by the number and quality of the books which the occasion has produced, it must have been very great. Throughout the world men of science have been busy illustrating the breadth and manifoldness of Darwin's influence on human thought; and though it comes rather late in the day we welcome Professor Thomson's series of lectures, delivered originally in South Africa, as one of the best general guides to the significance of the evolutionary idea which can be offered to those whose knowledge of the subject is yet limited. The six chapters of the book deal each with a distinct theme, with clearness and simplicity and with a much of the charm and interest which are always contained in the work of the great master whose life and work the author deals with—a charm which springs from the mere fact that the writer is a naturalist as well as a man of the laboratory, and that so he brings to every fact something of the outdoor view without which biology is apt to appear to the layman to intimately a matter of the dissecting-room and the museum catalogue. If we were to choose, we should single out the last two chapters on the facts of inheritance" and Selection, organic and social as being especially worthy of praise in so popularly written a book for their clearness and for their judicious statement of difficult and still disputed problems. The reader of the first will conclude with a happily balanced adhesion to the views both of the statistical school and of the mutationists, and will at least have comprehended the bases of their disagreement while the last chapter should serve to many as an introduction to the new ideas of civic endeavour towards the improvement of the race which are likely to form the basis, expressed or implicit of so much of the effort and legislation of the coming century. After so much praice we should like to enter a protest against occasional locutionary "mutations." Most of all perhaps we hope that the word definitized will prove but an unstable variant on defined, and may already undergo extinction under the slightly changed conditions of a second edition.

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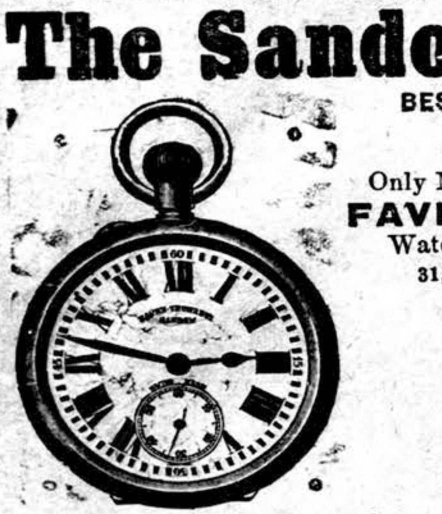

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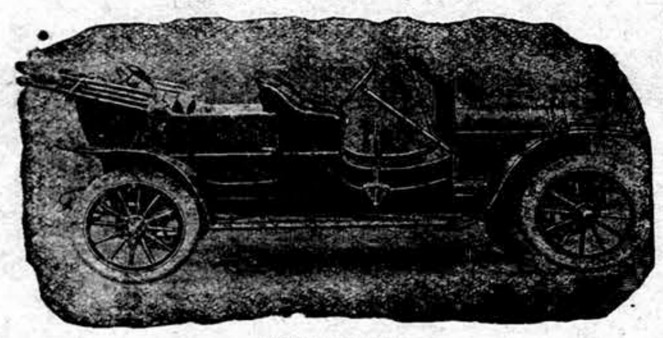

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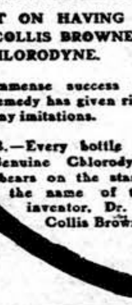

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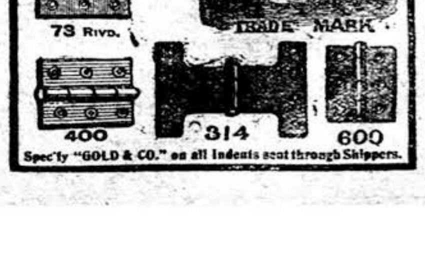

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